THE Bombay Gazette AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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MAHOMED TUCKEY,
for Ali Mahomed Khan.

Bombay, 1st January 1863.

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THE British India Steam Navigation Company, (Limited,) will despatch the S. S. MAHARAJ, Captain Kidder, on the 15th instant, to Cochin, calling at the intermediate Ports of Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Sedashegbur, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.

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N. B.—Passengers can be conveyed to Madras and Calcutta overland from Beypore by this opportunity.

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THE new and well-known Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. Taunton, Commander, will start for the above Port, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 9 A.M. positively.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 13th January, 1863.

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Bombay, 13th January 1863.

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NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *Eloisa* Captain J. E. Philpot, from London, are requested to send off boats at once to the Ship and take delivery of their respective goods as they come to hand; otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

D. H. CAMA & Co.,
Bombay, 8th January, 1863. Agents for the *Eloisa*.

NOTICE.—Messrs. OAKS & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, in Madras, on the 15th January 1863, the Wrought Iron Hull of the Screw Steamer *Jason*, 2700 Tons Register, 315 feet long, 42 feet beam, as she lays stranded in seven feet water, about 150 yards from the shore, five miles north of Madras—valuable Engines, Masts, Spars, Anchors, Chains, Wire, Rope, Rigging, Cordage and other effects will be sold on shore opposite the wreck in separate lots.

Madras, 1st January 1863.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents to Lloyd's.

Bombay, 3rd January 1863.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. EDWIN HEYCOCK in our Firm, ceased on the 30th June last.

Bombay, 1st January 1863. HEYCOCK & Co.

MR. G. W. HEALEY retires from our Firm, and his Interest and Responsibility cease from this date.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1863.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN ROSS PUGH LEGGATT is authorized to sign our Firm from this date.

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1863.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL in our Firm ceased on thirty-first December 1862.

Mr. JOHN MITCHELL is admitted a Partner in our Firm from this date.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1863.

NOTICE.—MR. FOREST LOUDON BROWN has this day been admitted a PARTNER in my business, which will henceforth be carried on under the style and tittle of HOWARD AND BROWN.

NELSON HOWARD.

Rampart Row, Bombay, 10th Jan. 1863.

NOTICE.—The Elphinstone Land and Press Company's Tug Steamer PEHLWAN, 70 tons, 60 H. P. not being at present required is available for towing or other purposes. For particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

ALL PERSONS indebted to, or having claims against the Estate of the late Doctor DAVID GRIERSON Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, P.D.A. are requested to communicate, postage paid, with the undersigned within one month from this date.

J. W. F. SANDWITH, Major,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

Poona, 12th January, 1863.

REMOVAL.

MESSRS. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE SONS, from Apollo Street, No. 17, to the Premises No. 11, Apollo Street Lane, lately occupied as the British Hotel.

MASONIC BALL.

A MASONIC BALL will be given in the TOWN HALL, Bombay, under the auspices of LODGE "PERSEVERANCE" on FRIDAY, the 30th January, 1863.

All Masons are requested to join.

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By order of the Ball Committee,
C. JONES, Secretary and Treasurer.

No. 5, Grant Buildings, 6th January, 1863.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—The East Indian Railway Company having nearly completed the work for which their River Transport Flotilla was constructed, are prepared to accept Tenders for all or any portion of the same. It consists of eight Steamers built and engined by the firm of Messrs. Robt. Stephenson & Co., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne,—of Five Steamers built or purchased in India—of Eight Iron Barges, built in England by Messrs. Robt. Stephenson & Co., and Messrs. Vernon & Co., and of a large number of River Sailing Boats built or purchased both in England and India.

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D. I. NOAD, Secretary.

Alderman's Walk, New Broad Street, E.C.,
London, 17th November, 1862.

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and out-stations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts.

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British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

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8th January 1863.

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(PRICES CURRENT (12th January 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba:	Per candy.
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Linseed, Khandeish	at Rs.	6-4 per cwt.
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Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	32 to 33 37 to 38 nominal.
Niger	"	27 to 28

REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.

(From our Overland Summary of this morning.)

SINCE the date of our last report, the Import Maaket has improved. The demand for Piece Goods has been further stimulated by the favourable news received from England via Galle up to the 17th December. Yarns are improved also. Metals have been in fair request. In Exports Cotton has gone up in consequence of improved advices from England. Freights are looking up. Money is easier.

IMPORTS.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—News from England via Galle up to the 17th December, reporting favourably of the Piece Goods Market, established an advance of about five to seven annas a Piece. European firms have made purchases of Goods, and will doubtless hold for advanced rates which are expected to rise steadily. As this is just the season for the movement of goods up-country, and as there is a limited supply in second hands, prices must rise; and consequently the transactions during the past fortnight are not so numerous as might have been expected. Grey shirtings, 40 in., light weights, are much enquired for; 45 in. Shirtings have also advanced; 50 and 54 in. are steady at a slight advance. The late decline in Grey Long Cloth has recovered, and the prices are looking up: 36 in. 40, weighing 8 to 8½ lbs. are scarce. Grey Madapollams and Jacconets of all descriptions have received on advance of prices from 3 to 5 annas. Grey Domestics and T. Cloth have been in fair request, and liberal offers have been made for lighter qualities. In White Goods prices are well maintained, though no transactions of any moment are reported to us. In Turkey Red Goods, Coloured Goods and Prints, there is little doing. Cambrics have improved and advahced in value. We note the following sales:—

(From the 24th ultimo to the 10th instant inclusive.)

				Rs.	A.	P.
	Grey Shirtings.					
1000 Pieces,	40 in, 38 yds,	7 lbs.		6	10	6 p. pec.
2000 "	40 in, 38 yds,	9		8	8	6
500 "	40 in, 38 yds,	8	4 oz.	7	10	6
650 "	40 in, 38 yds,	7		6	12	0
1000 "	40 in, 38 yds,	7		6	14	0
1000 "	40 in, 38 yds,	5	2	5	2	0
500 "	40 in, 38 yds,	7		6	13	0
1000 "	40 in, 38 yds,	7		6	13	0
1000 "	40 in, 38 yds,	8	4	7	14	0
7000 "	40 in, 38 yds,	6		6	1	0
1920 "	40 in, 38 yds,	6		6	1	0
1000 "	40 in, 38 yds,	8	4	7	14	0
5000 "	40 in, 38 yds,	7		7	0	0
3000 "	40 in, 38 yds,	8	4	8	0	0
5000 "	40 in, 38 yds,	8		8	0	0
5000 "	40 in, 38 yds,	6		6	2	0
1000 "	40 in, 38 yds,	8	4	7	15	0
650 "	40 in, 38 yds,	7	6	7	8	6
1000 "	40 in, 33 yds,	8		8	0	0
5000 "	40 in, 38 yds,	8	4	7	15	0
1000 "	40 in, 38 yds,	6		6	3	0
1000 "	40 in, 38 yds,	6		6	4	0
5000 "	40 in, 33 yds,	6		6	5	0
5000 "	40 in, 38 yds,	8	4	8	0	0
2500 "	40 in, 38 yds,	8	4	8	2	0
1500 "	30 in, 24 yds,	5	8	4	10	0
500 "	45 in, 38 yds,	8	4	7	12	0
1000 "	45 in, 38 yds,	6	14	6	11	0
1000 "	45 in, 38 yds,	10		9	0	0
1000 "	45 in, 38 yds,	9	4	9	0	0
650 "	45 in, 38 yds,	9		8	12	0
250 "	45 in, 38 yds,	9	4	8	15	0
1000 "	45 in, 38 yds,	8	4	7	14	0
1000 "	45 in, 38 yds,	6	12	6	15	0
1000 "	45 in, 38 yds,	8		7	15	0
3000 "	45 in, 38 yds,	9		9	0	0
1500 "	45 in, 38 yds,	7		7	0	0
850 "	45 in, 38 yds,	6	12	6	11	0
1500 "	45 in, 38 yds,	6	12	6	12	0
550 "	45 in, 38 yds,	6	12	6	13	0
650 "	50 in, 38 yds,	10		9	0	0
1000 "	50 in, 38 yds,	9		8	0	0
400 "	50 in, 38 yds,	10	12	8	15	0
2150 "	54 in, 38 yds,	11		9	8	0
	Grey Long Cloths.					
1250 Pieces,	40 in, 36 yds,	9 lbs.		7	0	0
1000 "	40 in, 36 yds,	9	8 oz.	7	6	0
2000 "	40 in, 36 yds,	9		7	4	0
1000 "	40 in, 36 yds,	9		7	6	0
1500 "	36 in, 36 yds,	8	8	7	3	0
	Grey Madapollams.					
5000 Pieces,	32 in, 24 yds,	3 lbs.		2	14	0
1000 "	32 in, 24 yds,	3	4 oz.	3	2	0
900 "	32 in, 24 yds,	3		3	0	0
1500 "	32 in, 24 yds,	3		3	1	0
2000 "	32 in, 24 yds,	3		3	1	0
1000 "	32 in, 24 yds,	3		3	0	0
5000 "	32 in, 24 yds,	3		3	1	0
	Grey Jacconets.					
1000 Pieces,	50 in, 20 yds,	3 lbs.	4 oz.	3	8	0
3600 "	40 in, 20 yds,	2	3	2	6	0
	Grey Drills.					
250 Pieces,	30 in, 30 yds,	8 lbs.	8 oz.	6	3	0
	Grey T. Cloths.					
1000 Pieces,	32 in, 24 yds,	7 lbs.		5	7	6
1000 "	30 in, 24 yds,	6		4	12	0
2000 "	30 in, 24 yds,	5		4	0	6
1000 "	30 in, 24 yds,	5	8 oz.	4	1	0
2500 "	30 in, 24 yds,	6		5	0	0
3000 "	30 in, 24 yds,	6		4	15	0
1000 "	30 in, 24 yds,	6		4	0	0
1000 "	30 in, 24 yds,	6		4	13	0
2000 "	30 in, 24 yds,	4		3	5	6
975 "	32 in, 48 yds,	13		10	8	0
600 "	[illegible] in, 48 yds,	12		9	6	0
	Grey Domestics.					
150 Pieces,	36 in, 76 yds,	18 lbs.		14	0	0
250 "	32 in, 72 yds,	23		16	12	0
	Grey Cambrics.					
2500 Pieces	50 in, 24 yds,	5 lbs.	4 oz.	4	12	0
	Grey Twills.					
250 Pieces,	30 in, 30 yds,	7 lbs.	12 oz.	6	0	0
	Grey Dhoties.					
2000 Pairs,	45 in, 10 yds,			1	7	0
	White Mulls.					
3000 Pieces,	40 in, 20 yds,		1 of	2	10	6
500 "	50 in, [illegible] yds,			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2000 "	40 in, [illegible] yds,			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	White Lappets.					
450 Pieces,	40 in, 10 yds,			3	2	0 p. pec.
	Black and White Prints.					
1000 Pieces,	24 in, 28 yds,			3	8	0
	Orange Prints.					
1500 Pieces,	24 in, 28 yds,			4	0	0
	Turkey Red Mulls.					
2000 Pieces,	40 in, 20 yds,			4	13	0
500 "	45 in, 20 yds,			5	3	6
	Turkey Red Cambrics.					
1000 Pieces,	24 in, 28 yds,			6	3	6
	Turkey Red Prints.					
450 Pieces,	24 in, 28 yds,			8	12	0

100 Bales Water Twist 300 lbs Nos. 30 ... at As. 16½ p.lb.
50 " Mock do. 300 30 ... 15¾
30 " T. Red Twist 200 30, 60 ... at Rs. 1-9½

YARNS.—As anticipated in our last report, the market for Yarns has manifested some animation. Mule Twist, 50 to 100 Nos., have been enquired for at 1 to 2 annas advance. There has been a fair enquiry for the other descriptions of Twist, chiefly Water, but holders are firm, not wishing to realise at the quotations of the day. The same observation would apply to Colored Yarns.

METALS.—Some activity has been manifested, but prices have shown little improvement in consequence of large supplies in the market. All descriptions of copper have been in but limited request, and prices are scarcely maintained except those of Brazier and Sheathing which are in full demand. In Iron, Swedish, Round Rods and Hoops have been in better request at advanced rates. Other descriptions are barely maintained. In Lead, transactions in Sheets and Pig, have been reported at higher quotations. Steel remains unaltered and there is nothing doing in it. Spelter is in demand at previous quotations. We do not notice any change in Tin Plates. Quicksilver is not much enquired for, and quotations are reduced. The following transactions have transpired during the past fortnight:—

	Rs.	A.	P.	
200 Cwt. Copper Braziers	58	0	0	p. cwt.
500 " Ditto.	58	0	0	
600 " Ditto.	58	0	0	
2200 Bundles Iron Round Nail Rods	42	8	0	p. cdy
450 Cwt. Lead Pig	12	6	0	p. cwt

SAFFRON.—We note the subjoined sales:—

	Rs.	A.	P.	
100 lbs. Saffron	21	8	0	p. lbs.
50 " Do.	22	8	0	
300 " Do.	21	8	0	
200 " Do.	21	0	0	

COALS.—Quoted at 17 to 18 Rs. per ton, and to arrive at Rs. 15-8 to Rs. 16. Coke ready at Rs. 14-12 to 15, and to arrive at Rs. 15 to 15-4.

CORDAGE.—Barely maintained at previous quotations.

COCHINEAL.—Prices are quoted slightly higher, and unimportant transactions have been effected.

BRIMSTONE.—Nominally quoted.

CORKS.—There are not many buyers in the market.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Some activity has been imported to the Cotton since the receipt of favourable advices from England of the Liverpool market via Galle, and prices have risen about ten Rupees a candy. Old Cotton has met with comparatively little attention, on account of its inferior quality. The new staple is taken up as soon as it arrives; and this is not quite satisfactory, as much of the Cotton is adulterated. There has been much speculation among the native dealers, and prices are well maintained. During the past fortnight the subjoined purchases have been effected:—

Candy.		Rs.	
250	New Dhollera	378	(to arr. in March & April.)
250	Do.	364½	(to arr. in April & May.)
100	Do.	363	(to arr. in March & May.)
250	Do.	365	(do.)
250	Do.	368	(to arr. in April & May.)
125	Do.	375	(do.)
100	Do.	375	(to arr. in March & May.)
400	Do.	367	(to arr. in April & May.)
250	New Oomrawuttee and Ackote	374	(to arr. in March & April.)
500	Do.	355	(to arr. in March & May.)
500	Do.	360	(to arr. in March & April.)
100	Do.	375	(to arr. in March & May.)
250	New Oomrawutte	392½	
125	Do.	401	
300	Compta	370	
100	Do.	380	
100	Do.	375	
250	Do.	380	
400	Do.	370	
250	Do.	380	
100	Do.	370	
100	Do.	374½	
350	New Egunghaut	380	(to arr. in March & April.)
100	Do.	380	(to arr. in March & May.)
150	Do.	382½	(do.)
125	Old Egunghaut	407	
125	Do.	407	
100	Dharwar Ginned	500	
200	Do.	500	

SEEDS.—The market has remained quiet, and the only transaction we have heard of is the following:—

	Rs.	A.	P.	
18000 Cwt. Linseed	6	0	0 p. cwt.	
10000 " Do.	5	13	0	to arrive Apr. & May.
15000 " Do.	5	13	0	do.

WOOL.—There has been much briskness in the market, and considerable advance have been established in prices, with an upward tendency.

COFFEE.—Has declined; all descriptions are quoted lower.

GALLS.—Heavy arrivals and prices are lower.

GUMS.—Assafœtida advanced; other descriptions are neglected.

HEMP.—In moderate demand.

SALTPETRE.—Bengal and Rajapoor are not in the market; Sind and refined can be had on easy terms.

SENNA.—Accumulated stocks, and few buyers.

PEPPER.—Not much done for shipment.

OPIUM.—Arrivals have been free for a long time past and shipments to China during the last two months have been on an unprecedently large scale. What effect these heavy shipments will have on the China market remains to be seen. Meanwhile prices here are well supported and those for time delivery have an upward tendency. We quote Rs. 1,485 for Malwa drug in stock; Rs. 1,495 for delivery in February; and Rs. 1,590 for delivery in May.

FREIGHTS.

There have been large engagements at advanced rates during the past fortnight. But when the overdue ships arrive, there a fall is expected in the rates; at present, however, consignees of vessels in the harbour are firm at our quotations.

The following charters have been made during the fortnight: *Brandon* for London at £3; *Richard Cobden* for Liverpool, cargo Cotton, at £3 5s. *Early Dawn* for Clyde or Liverpool at £3 7s. 6d. with option of London at £3 10s. calling in the channel for orders. *Agincourt*, for Havre, cargo Cotton at £3 10s. *Music*, for Batavia, at Rs. 20 per ton.

MONEY MARKET AND ENCHANGE.

Money continues easy in the bazar. There has been a decrease in the cash balance of the Bank of Bombay, owing to heavy advances to the other local Banks against their silver now in course of being coined at the Mint. Government Paper has fallen, and the market is exceedingly dull. We quote Four per Cents. at 94½; Fives at 104½; and Five-and-Half per Cents. at 112.

Exchange on London opened for the present mail at 2s. 0½d. per Rupee at six months' sight, but in consequence of the supply of Bills being considerably above the means at the disposal of the Banks, the closing rates are—for Banks 2s. 0⅝d.; Credits 2s. 0¾d.; and Documents 2s. 1d.

COCHIN MARKET REPORT.

(From the Cochin Courier, Jan. 3.)

COCOANUT OIL.—There is little or no change in the Oil market to notice as regards price, several purchases are reported at Rs. 97 with short time for delivery.

The supply coming into the bazaar has much increased, and dealers seem anxious to finish up, all old contracts as fast as possible.

The Export to date is as follows:—

	1862-3.	1861-2.	1860-1.
England	1,978	1,332	2,898
France	475	...	151
Orders	...	...	113
Bombay	111	179	74
Colombo	28	...	...
Other places	50	699	116
Total	2,642	2,210	3,352

COIR YARN—is unaltered, the deliveries of fibre have been large.

COFFEE.—We hear of some Wynaad native offering at Rs. 29 ungarbled. No contracts have as yet been named.

FREIGHTS.—remains steadily at £4 10/. for Oil, and £4 for measurement in first-class ships.

COTTON.—We have advices from Tinnevelly to 27th ultimo. Nothing had been doing in the Cotton market, the season being considered as almost over, the price quoted is Rs. 225 at Rs. 230. As regards the coming crop no opinion can yet be formed as to its yield, but if the weather continues favorable it will exceed that of last year, for although in some low lands the plant has been injured, there is yet time for its being replanted.

The *Tyburnia*, *Ralston*, and *Gitana*, were loading.

EXCHANGE.—The following are the quotations to-day:—

		Rs.				
On Bombay,	sight	1	0	0	per cent.
	3 days' sight	1	2	0	"
	16 days' sight	1	6	0	"
Madras,	sight	1	0	0	"
	3 days' sight	1	2	0	"
	30 days' sight	1	12	0	"
Colombo,	3 days' sight	2	0	0	"
	16 days' sight	2	6	0	"

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000).
RESERVE FUND Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000).
Head Office—14, RUE BERGERE, PARIS.
Agencies at Calcutta, Shanghai and Bourbon (Reunion).
London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON: Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

THE Bombay Agency will commence its operations on the 1st proximo.

Drafts and Letters of Credit granted on the Head Office, Agencies and Correspondents.

Full particulars respecting Discounts, Loans, Deposits, &c. will be published in due course; meanwhile further information may be obtained from the undersigned between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. at Messrs. J. N. WADIA'S SONS & Co 6, Shorth Bazaar.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London,	at 6 months' sight	2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.
Ditto	at 4 ditto	2s.	0¼d.	do.
Ditto	at 3 ditto	2s.	0d.	do.
Ditto	at 2 ditto	1s.	11¾d.	do.
Ditto	at 1 ditto	1s.	11⅝d.	do.
Ditto	sight ditto	1s.	11½d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business.........10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.........10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 18th Dec. 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.	
" 4	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.	
" 3	do.	2s. 0d.	do.	
" 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
" 1	do.	1s. 11⅝d.	do.	
" on demand				
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.	
On Ireland	do.			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		1s. 11½d.	do.	
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1s. 11½d.	do.	

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards .... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ...... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ...... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ...... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement*.

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—
If to be remitted through the Corporation ...... Without charge
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of .... ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody .... ½ per cent.
Hours of business........ 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .... 10 to 1 do

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 11th December 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight		2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
" 3	do.	2s. 0d.	"
" 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
" 1	do.	1s. 11⅝d.	"
" On demand		1s. 11½d.	"
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11½d.	"
On Ireland	do.	1s. 11½d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight		1s. 11½d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts .... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months .... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. .... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. .... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 19th Dec. 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies
at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates iz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s.	0¼d.	"
3 Do.	at 2s.	0d.	"
2 Do.	at 1s.	11¾d.	"
1 Do.	at 1s.	11⅝d.	"
Sight	at 1s.	11½d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have this day opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of General Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

December 19th, 1862.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING,
IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
Bankers.
LONDON.........The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL ....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts on London or Liverpool at the following rates of Exchange:

At 6 months' sight	2s.	0½	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s.	0¼	do.
3 do.	2s.	0	do.
2 do.	1s.	11¾	do.
1 do.	1s.	11⅝	do.
On demand	1s.	11½	do.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent, [illegible]

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal			6	₩ cent	₩ anm.
do. 9	do.	do.	5½	do.	do.
do. 6	do.	do.	5	do.	do.
do. 4	do.	do.	4½	do.	do.
do. 3	do.	do.	4	do.	do.
do. 1	do.	do.	3	do.	do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER,
Manager.

Rampart Row, 1st January 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
HEAD OFFICE.................. LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURG and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—
THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at	6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.
"	4 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
"	3 months' sight	2s. 0d.
"	2 months' sight	1s. 11¾d.
"	1 month's sight	1s. 11⅝d.
"	On demand	1s. 11½d.
On Scotland		1s. 11½d.
On Ireland		
Circular Notes		1s. 11½d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Service and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Manager.

Bombay, December 19th 1862.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Jan. 11	Euphemus	Shephard	China 23 Oct.
	Inspector	Nocada	Calcutta 22 Nov.
12	Governor Higginson (s)	Calder	Kurrachee 10 Jan.

DEPARTURE.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	TO
Jan. 12	Coringa (s)	Blackmoore	Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Euphemus*, from China—2 natives.

Per Barque *Inspector*, from Calcutta.—18 natives.

Per Steamer *Governor Higginson*, from Kurrachee.—Mr. N. Collilough; Mrs. Fleck, and infant; Mr. Hurry Kursondass; and 48 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per C. & B. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *Coringa*, to Kurrachee.—Lieut. Luard; Colonel Bushe; Mr. F. N. Mohmed; Mr. C. Dharombhoy; Lieut. Crispie; Mrs. and Miss Mackenzie, and 2 children; Lieut. Gibb; Mr. and Mrs. Lidbetter; Dr. Gammie; Mr. Hamilton; Captain Scovell; and 15 natives.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship *Windsor Castle*, W. B. Pryce, bound to London.
P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Behar*, G. Hyde, bound to Aden and Suez.
Ship *Jalawar*, J. Carruthers, bound to Liverpool.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Brig *Perry*, for Malabar Coast.
Ship *Natalia*, for Liverpool.
Barque *Teazer*, for Juddah.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, 12TH JANUARY 1863.

For London.

Brander.—600 bags Nigerseed, 900 cwt.; 1,000 bags Linseed, 500 cwt., Ralli Brothers.

Her Majesty.—51 bags Surseeseed 76½ cwt., Bhimjee Pursotum; 15 packages Coffee, 18½ cwt., Dhunjee Natha and Co.

Herefordshire.—153 packages Cloves, 183 cwt., Ebram Ramjee.

Daniel Rankin.—66½ cases Olibanum, 151 cwt. 3 qr. 4 lbs., A. Pussoo.

For Liverpool.

Indian Queen.—12 bales Cotton, 42 cwt.; 13 bales Wool, 39 cwt., Assaria Jewraz; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., R. Souzba and Co.; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung.

Lord Brougham.—61 bales Cotton, 183 cwt., C. Mascarenhas and Co.

Protector.—325 bales Cotton, 1,137½ cwt., Govindjee Dewcurn; 275 bales Cotton, 825 cwt., Morarjee Hurjee; 400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Muthoora Munjee.

Malakoff.—30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Gunsy Tickum.

Kurrachee.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee.

Rosalie.—62 bales Cotton, 217 cwt., Jeetha Megjee; 175 bales Cotton, 612½ cwt., Eduljee Framjee and Co.; 400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Sewmoorty Anapoory; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Muthooradass Vusunjee.

Harmonides.—80 bags Country Galls, 100 cwt., Jairam Visram; 120 bales Cotton, 420 cwt., Ruttonsy Goculdass; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy.

Belgravia.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Ruttonsy Velljee and Co.

Coromandel.—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Govindjee Megjee and Co.; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.; 220 bales Cotton, 770 cwt., Gangjee Cooverjee; 150 bales Cotton, Goculdass Madhowjee and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Clyde.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Vulubdass Lilladhur; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Pursotum Tersy.

Flying Venus.—4 bales Cotton, 14 cwt., Cardwell Parsons and Co.; 250 bales Cotton, 717½ cwt., David Sassoon and Co.; 90 bales Cotton, 315 cwt., Mowjee Toolsidass; 20 bales Wool, 60 cwt., Goculdass Lilladhur; 35 bales Cotton, 122½ cwt., B. Sazba and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Pursotum Tersy; 3 cases Oilmanstores, Jamsetjee Cursetjee.

Annot Lyle.—20 bales Cotton, 70 cwt., B. H. Cama.

Ellen Bates.—55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Vulubdass Jewraz.

Silvery.—250 Cotton, 875 cwt., Bhimjee Pursotum; 1 bale Cotton, 3½ cwt., Sudasew Marteen.

Elizabeth Fry.—21 bales Wool, 63 cwt.; 28 bales Cotton, 98 cwt., Jeetha Jairaz; 8 bales Cotton, 28 cwt., Ludha Madhowjee; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Doolubdass Purhoodass; 90 bales Cotton, 315 cwt., Sudanund Sewcrustnajee.

Kildare.—155 bales Cotton, 542½ cwt., Bacherdass Atmedass; 2 bales Cotton, 7 cwt., Cassiram Toolgaram.

Natolia.—90 bales Cotton, 315 cwt., Sudanund Sewcrustnajee; 425 bales Cotton, 1,487½ cwt., Cursondass Vizbhookun; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Hursuz Curumsy and Co.; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Vusunjee Maneckchund and Co.; [illegible]

For Havre.

Agincourt.—300 bales Cotton, 900 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee and Co.; 260 bales Cotton, 910 cwt., Nursy Kessowjee and Co.

For Suez.

Steamer *Behar*.—34 cases Sundries, G. Whitley.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Columbian*.—4 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Tezram Pemraz; 28½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dulloo-ram Sewdutroy; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Shureeram Dowlutram; 5 chests M. Opium, 149 lbs. each, Manockjee Nesserwanjee; 7 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Rahimbhoy Dossa; 20 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ahmudbhoy Hubibbhoy; 22 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cursetjee Bomonjee; 1 box Books, the Commercial Bank; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Govinddram Joygopall; 7 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Momud Dhurumsy; 40 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khaluckdena and Co.; 25½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co.; 94 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Ed-ljee; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs each, Fazul Momud Essa and Co.; 16 chests M. Opium, 135 lbs. each, Pestonjee Byramjee Cola; 43 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dhurumsy Poonjabhoy; 36 chests M. Opium, 149 lbs. each, Sewjee Nensy and Co.; 1½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ebram Soomar and Co.; 4 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Rahimbhoy Dossa.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Columbian*.—11 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each; 1 box Dollars, Meer Sassoon; 9 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Shureeram Dowlutram; 17 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dhurumsy Poonjabhoy.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Columbian*.—1 box Precious Stones, Meer Sassoon Moosy.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 12.

Macnaughten, Captain, A. D. C., D. I. General, on leave, from Poona.
Grimes, Lieut. Colonel G. H., 16th Regt. N. I., on leave, from England.
Aitchison, Major, Deputy Adjutant General, on leave from Poona.
Candy, Major, T., Commandant 6th Foot, on duty, from Poona.
Waddington, Captain T., Staff Corps, furlough, from England.
Haggard, Major, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Poona.
Playfair, Captain R. L., Madras Staff Corps, on duty, from Aden.
Cookson, Captain J. C., 8th Madras Cavalry, to join, from England.
Bosse, Ensign E., 93rd Highlander, to join, from England.
Haynes, Lieut. E. C., 93rd Highlanders, on duty from England.
Mahaffy, Surgeon Major E., Medical Department, sick certificate, from England.
Gammie, Deputy Inspector General, Medical Staff, on duty, from Poona.
Frown, Cornet, 6th Dragoons, to join, from England.
Coleman, Cornet, 6th Dragoons, to join, from England.
Witherly, Captain, 6th Dragoons, to join, from England.
Meade, Major E., H. M.'s 109th Foot, on leave, from England.
Irvine, Captain, 27th Regt. N. I., to join.
Tanner, Captain T., 4th K. O. Regt., to join, from Poona.
Miller, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, from leave, from England.
Manson, Lieut. W., Royal Engineers, on duty, from Mhow.
Manson, Lieut. G. H., Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Sabben, Lieut. E. G. E., 17th Regt. N. I., on medical certificate, from Nusseerabad.
Fuller, Captain J. A., Public Works, on duty, from Sholapore.
O'Brien, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, on duty, from Khandalla.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 12.

French, Colonel, Retired, to Surat.
Scott, Lieut. Colonel C., Public Works, on duty, to Ahmednuggur.
Scovell, Captain G. T., 79th Highlanders, to rejoin, to Peshawur.
Bushe, Lieut. Colonel, 7th Hussars, to rejoin, to Peshawur.
McKenzie, Assistant Surgeon M. M., Medical Department, on furlough, to England.
Gardon, Major T. E., Staff, on duty, to Poona.
Tanner, Captain T., 4th K. O. Regt., to join, to Poona.
Irvine, Captain C., 27th Regt., to join, to Mean Meer.
Gammie, Deputy Inspector General, Medical Staff, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Haggard, Major, Royal Artillery, on leave, to England.
Peyton, Major, Assistant Quarter Master General, on medical certificate, to England.
Thesiger, Lieut. Colonel, 95th Regt., private affairs, to England.
Crispin, Lieut. 5th Punjaub Cavalry, to rejoin, Kohat.
Luard, Lieut. C. H., Royal Engineers, to rejoin, to Roorkey.
Lamprere, Lieut., Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, to England.
J. Don, Lieut., 3rd Dragoon Guards, on medical certificate, to England.
Murray, Captain A. M., Royal Artillery, to rejoin, to Mhow.
Mackenzie, Lieut. W. S., 93rd Highlanders, on medical certificate, to England.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Monday, 12th January 1863.

The 33rd Regt. the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

1. The Troops composing the Garrison will parade in full dress to-morrow, at 5 P.M., opposite the Esplanade, Band-stand, in the following orders to witness the presentation of the Victoria Cross to Major Keatinge, Political Agent in Katywar: H. M.'s 33rd Regt.; H. M.'s 18th Regt. N. I.; and H. M.'s 21st Regt. N. I.

The Troops to be formed up in line of contiguous columns at quarter distance.

Field states to be sent into the Major of Brigade by 10 A.M., to-morrow.

The Marine Battalion will furnish the saluting and Camp Colors.

2. In accordance with Sec. 44, Para. 108, page 105, 2nd Appendix Jameson's Code; the undermentioned Officers have obtained leave to proceed to Europe, on medical certificates, subjects to confirmation:

Lieut. P. R. Lamprere, Royal Artillery.
Lieut. and Adjutant J. Don, 3rd Dragoon Guards.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 10th Jan. 1863.

The following orders by Lieut., Col. Stancely commanding 5th Regt. N.L.I., dated 24th November 1862, are confirmed:—

Appointing Lieut. Hartigan, to act as Adjutant, to the Regiment, from the 23rd idem, vice Lieut. Hunt.

Lieut. Hunt to act as Staff Officer to the Wing at Shanghai, from the 23rd idem.

Directing Assistant Surgeon Sexton, to proceed to Shanghai, and assume medical charge of the Wing of the 5th Regt. N.L.I., there stationed.

2. Sail Private Coonbie, of the 24th Regt. N. I., is transferred to the 27th or 1st Belooch Regt. N.I.

BENGAL.

(From the Calcutta Gazette, Jan. 3.)

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. J. W. Linzee as Vice-Consul General of the United States of America for the Port of Calcutta, subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government.

Major W. Angew is appointed to officiate as Commissioner of Assam, during the absence of Major Haughton on special duty.

No. 1.—The following Officer having applied for admission to the Staff Corps constituted by the Royal Warrant of the 16th of January 1861, is appointed to the Bengal Staff Corps, subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Herbert Cromwell Collier, Her Majesty's 8th Hussars, Second in Command of the late Ramgurh Irregular Cavalry.

No. 2.—The services of Lieutenant H. C. Collier, of the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 5.—Major-General Lord George A. F. Paget, C.B., appointed to serve on the Staff of the Army in the East Indies, *vice* Major-General Sir Robert Garrett, K.C.B., is admitted on the Divisional Staff of this Presidency with effect from the 26th December 1862, the date of his arrival in India.

No. 7.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Scott, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissary General, having reported his return to duty from sick leave to Europe, will resume the appointment of Officiating Commissary General which he held prior to his departure from India.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THREE companies of the 26th Regiment N. I. under the command of Captain Sinclair, will leave this morning for Kolapore.—*Poona Observer, Jan.* 10.

THE Invalids and time-expired men of various regiments who arrived on Tuesday last from Kamptee left for Khundalla yesterday morning.—*Id.*

THE Drafts of the 91st Regiment of Foot will proceed to Ahmednuggur this morning, en route to Kamptee to rejoin the Regiment.—*Id.*

A DETACHMENT of H. M.'s 5th Regiment N. L. I., consisting one Assistant Surgeon, three Native Officers, eight Havildars, 224 Rank and File, arrived here yesterday morning from Hongkong under the command of Lieutenant Brown. The head quarters of the same regiment will arrive this morning.—*Id.*

THE 93rd (Sutherland) Highlanders, under command of Major Burrough, arrived at Sealkote, on the morning of 30th December.

The 7th Hussars, under command of Lieut.-Colonel Scudamore, C.B., arrived at Meean Meer on the 1st instant, en route for Peshawur.

The Head Quarters of the 4th Goorkhas, under command of Major W. S. Baker, marched into Meean Meer on the morning of the 1st. The three companies of the Regiment, which have been on detached duty at Umritsur, arrived at Meean Meer the same day. The Regiment will resume its march towards Peshawur on the 5th.—*Lahore Chronicle, Jan.* 3.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

On the 6th December, at "The Cottage," Assington Park, Suffolk, the wife of Mr. W. Pym, of a daughter.

On the 12th January, at St. George's Lodge, Malabar Hill, the wife of Mr. W. C. Sillar, of a daughter.

DEATH.

At New Calabar, West Coast of Africa, on the 9th October, James Picton, youngest son of J. Bradley, Esq., of Egremont Cheshire, aged 26.

At 4, Nulpooker Lane, Calcutta, on the 1st January, Mr. John Elloy, late Assistant in the Bengal Secretariat's Office, aged 59 years.

At Bangalore, on the 2nd January, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Mr. T. A. Chamier, [illegible]

Post Office Notices.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, [illegible] and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Company's Steamer "COLUMBIAN," will be closed THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late [illegible] kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until [illegible] the 14th January.

Letters, &c., for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

ADEN MAILS.

The Mails for ADEN per steamer CORO[illegible] closed on TUESDAY next, the 20th instant, [illegible] Letters &c. sent by this opportunity are [illegible] Inland Postage.

The Mails for ADEN, per steamer DALHOUSIE, [illegible] on SATURDAY next, the 17th instant, at [illegible] Letters &c. sent by this opportunity are [illegible] Inland Postage.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent to Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat.

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, FROM THE 5TH TO THE 11TH JAN. (inclusive) 1863.

Date.	Standard Barometer corrected. 10 A.M.	4 P.M.	Thermometer in the Air. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 6 A.M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rain in inches.
Jan. 5	30.022	29.909	68.2	83.0	63.5	[illegible]			
" 6	29.970	29.852	68.3	81.8	63.0	[illegible]			
" 7	29.994	29.879	68.0	84.2	61.0	[illegible]			
" 8	30.005	29.889	67.5	83.2	62.0	[illegible]			
" 9	30.038	29.911	71.6	85.8	67.0	71.9	×	3	
" 10	30.044	29.938	71.2	85.8	67.0	71.9	×	[illegible]	
" 11			Sunday.						

Jan. 5.—Partially clouded with cirri and cirro-cumuli.
" 6.—Cirri scattered about the horizon at sunrise, and a few cirri cumuli in the afternoon.
" 7.—Cloudless day; dew fell at night.
" 8.—Cirri scattered about horizon.
" 9.—Cloudless day; dew fell at [illegible]
" 10.—Clear.

CALENDAR—JANUARY 1863.

New Moon ....Monday 19d. [illegible]
First Quarter ......Monday 26d. [illegible]

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	Even.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Tues.	13	Hilary.	6 37	5 [illegible]	[illegible]	4 34
Wed.	14	Daybreak at 5h.18m.	6 38	5 41	[illegible]	5 53
Thur.	15	Twilight ends at 6.59	6 38	5 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fri.	16	Mars rises at 12 A.M.	6 38	5 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sat.	17	Mars sets at 0.40 A.M.	6 38	5 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sun.	18	2nd Sunday after Epiphany. [A.M.	6 38	5 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mon.	19	Mars rises at 11h 54m	6 38	5 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Tuesday 13th.—Vancouver's Island ceded to Hudson's Bay Company, 1849.—Battle of Chillianwalla, 1849.
Wednesday 14th.—Vizier Ali's insurrection at Benares, 1799. Washington Irving died, 1860.
Thursday 15th.—Book of Common Prayer adopted by Parliament, 1549.—Capture of Pondicherry, 1761.
Friday 16th.—Battle of Corunna, 1809.
Saturday 17th.—Dr. Franklin born, 1706.
Sunday 18th.—Bhurtpoor taken by Lord Combermere, 1826.
Monday 19th.—James Watt born, 1736.—Aden captured by the English, 1839.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

List of undelivered Messages on the 12th Jan.

From Broach to Bachurdass Golladass, Surat to Ameermia Dibbay Moorgimutt Ma[illegible], Umritsur to Noordeen Ram Shew Narain, Poona to Surgeon Robert Nicholson, 2nd Grenadier Regt. N. I., Kurrachee to J. Watson, Indore to Poorunmull Sok[illegible], Goa to Lacmidass Nursee Sett at Market, Goa to Mrs. Outram.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Jan	3	KURRACHEE	Jan	[illegible]
AGRA	Jan	6	LAHORE	Jan	[illegible]
ALLAHABAD	Jan	5	LONDON	Dec	[illegible]
AUSTRALIA	Nov	26	MAURITIUS	Nov	[illegible]
ALEXANDRIA	Dec	25	MADRAS	Jan	[illegible]
BANGALORE	Jan	5	MALTA	Dec	24
COCHIN	Jan	3	MEERUT	Jan	5
CALCUTTA	Jan	4	OUDH	Dec	[illegible]
CAPE	Oct	21	PUNJAUB	Jan	5
CEYLON	Dec	17	PENANG	Dec	24
DELHI	Jan	2	RANGOON	Dec	[illegible]
FRANCE	Dec	20	SUEZ	Dec	28
HONGKONG	Dec	15	SINGAPORE	Dec	22

THE Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1863.

MATHEMATICS is the only thing delivered in human language which does not require constant interpretation. Hence their own peculiar power and their peculiar narrowness. A living common language itself, a living common literature, a living common architecture, a living common law,—every thing delivered in human language must have the principle of its own organic vitality, and of formative as well as assimilative expansion within itself. Even a Code of laws must have this principle. A distinguished Judge (Story) has very clearly expressed, with reference to the English law, what a Code ought to be. He says:—"Notwithstanding all that is said to the contrary, I am a decided friend to codification, so as to fix in a text the law as it is, and ought to be, as far as it has gone, and leave new cases to furnish new doctrines as they arise and reduce these again at distant intervals into the text." The same principle may be predicated of a Code of Procedure. Forms of procedure are not digested into a Code to stereotype them and prevent any future alterations in them. Such a Code must have the principle of its own organic vitality, and of formative as well as assimilative expansion within itself. At the same time, such alterations as recommend themselves ought not to be too frequently made, but 'reduced at distant intervals into the text.' The Judges of the late Sudder Dewanne Adawlut of Bombay (now of the High Court of Judicature) submitted a Report, dated 14th April 1862, to Government on the working of the Code of Civil Procedure, contained in Act VIII. of 1859, in this Presidency. The Judges expressed their approval of the Code generally in the following terms:—

> "The result of their inquiries and of their own experience is such as to enable the Judges to express in decided terms their opinion that many and substantial improvements of an important character have been introduced by the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, and that the tendency of the Code has undoubtedly been to diminish litigation, and to facilitate the satisfactory disposal of such suits as come before the Courts,—by the necessity which it imposes on parties of verifying their plaints and statements,—by the increased power which it gives to the Court of examining the parties personally,—by its substitution of a short and concise plaint and statement, when necessary, for the diffuse and too numerous pleadings permitted by the old law,—by its requiring a written Memorandum of the evidence to be made by the Judge,—and by the greater facility of effecting amicable arrangements afforded by the provisions of Section 98, under which the cost of the Stamp on which petitions of plaints are written, is, wholly or in part, recoverable from Government, when a compromise is effected.
>
> "Apprehensions appear to have been at first entertained lest the necessity of verifying their statements should keep parties from preferring their just claims: but the groundlessness of such fears has been amply shown by the extraordinarily large number of suits filed during the past year, and by the insignificant number of cases (only eighty-two throughout the whole Presidency) in which parties have been prosecuted criminally for false verifications—the latter fact at the same time showing th[illegible] and proper discrimination has been m[illegible]ween wilful falsehood and mere misap[illegible]on on the part of individuals as to their real or imagined rights."

The Judges then proceeded to state their most important objections to certain of its provisions. The first of these was a "broad objection to the Code," but regarded, at the same time, by the Judges themselves as "merely a temporary one." It was that the subordinate agents required to carry out the Code effectually were not ready—that is not qualified to do so. The Judges believed that these Subordinate Officers would doubtless learn and improve by experience and increased facilities for the acquisition of legal knowledge; but in the [illegible] their errors in the construction of the law [illegible] productive of great hardship and injus-[illegible] the Judges were powerless to remedy. [illegible] therefore, were decidedly of opinion [illegible] temporary measure, the Sudder [illegible] be allowed the power of hearing [illegible] orders passed in miscellaneous [illegible] is, indeed, a broad objection; [illegible] it is to be hoped, a 'merely tem-[illegible] The evil of a disqualification on [illegible] the Subordinate Judicial Officers [illegible] carry out the Code is a very great [illegible] cannot help thinking with the [illegible] General in Council that it will soon [illegible] Subordinate Judicial Officers must [illegible] master the principles of the [illegible] themselves acquainted with it a[illegible] The Governor-General in Council [illegible] it necessary to multiply appeals [illegible] a view to the correction of an oc-[illegible] stake in a miscellaneous case; the [illegible] precedents of the High Court will [illegible] for the determination of any [illegible] or usages having the force of [illegible] may arise within the jurisdiction of [illegible] Judge. Had the larger license [illegible] recommended by the Judges, been accorded, such a provision could only be a tem-[illegible] and thus the Code would be sub-[illegible] inconveniences. Another objection [illegible] Judges was the failure of the [illegible] to provide for the service of [illegible] Presidency towns, the Chief [illegible] Supreme Court refusing to [illegible] issuing either from the [illegible] Courts or the Sudder Adawlut. [illegible] General ordered an inquiry [illegible] the introduction of the [illegible] Civil Procedure into the High [illegible] had first removed this difficulty, [illegible] Mofussil processes were now [illegible] High Court on the application of [illegible] issuing them without the interven-[illegible] legal practitioner. The questions [illegible] ferred by the local Government to [illegible] of the High Court, and the objec-[illegible] Judges of the late Sudder Adawlut [illegible] Sudder Department. The Judges [illegible] the provisions of Section 205, as [illegible] from attachment and sale a [illegible] and instruments of trade or [illegible] husbandry. The Governor-General referred [illegible] to this part of the Code in [illegible] Native Council, when the Member [illegible] (the late Mr. LeGeyt) brought [illegible] for the exemption from sale, [illegible] of such implements of manual [illegible] cattle and implements of agri-[illegible] in the judgment of the Court, [illegible] for the defendant to earn a [illegible] calling or trade. Strange to [illegible] Geyt, after some discussion, with-[illegible] motion. This Section of the Code ought [illegible] contain a provision of this kind,—a [illegible] is not only in accordance with [illegible] English law, but is actually made [illegible] of Europe. Several other ob-[illegible] made by the Judges to certain [illegible] defects in the Code, some of which [illegible] Governor-General did not consider sufficient [illegible] changes being made in the Code, [illegible] others of which related to matters which [illegible] under the consideration of the [illegible] Councils. The Code has been in [illegible] about two years, and sufficient time [illegible] given to observe its working and to [illegible] its defects. The Judges of the Sud-[illegible] unquestionably brought forward [illegible] objections which should receive due [illegible] while others were not such as to [illegible] interference with the Code as it is, [illegible] a little time only is required to remove [illegible]

We observe that Brigadier Liddell has appointed this afternoon to present the Victoria Cross, which has been awarded to Major Keatinge, on behalf of Her Majesty, as a reward [illegible] his gallantly volunteering to lead the column at the assault on the Fort of Chandherie, in the Gwalior country through a heavy cross fire from the enemy.

Major Keatinge is about to enter on new duties, in which he will have to lead assaults of no less importance than the most rapacious, wealthy, wary, subtle, ambitious and heretofore most successful combination of scoundrels on this side of India,—either that, or to succumb to them in a few years, like most of his predecessors in the Political Agency in Kattywar have done before him.

Without undervaluing his military spirit, we venture to say that the peculiar courage and qualities required for this latter work are of a much higher order than those which have so justly won him the honor that he is this day about to receive. But he has not been untried in civil office, and we believe commanded the high esteem of the late Governor General, after personal conference, and the slow but thoughtful observation, which only, as it would seem, brought conviction to Lord Canning's mind.

We do sincerely wish him success in the arduous work, upon which he is about to enter. The happiness of thousands of people is in his hands. The prosperity of a great and wealthy country may be of his making. Again, he may leave it as he finds it,—the pest and opprobrium of the Bombay Government at the present moment. His path is all before him where to pick and choose, with Providence, we hope, for his guide. He may be sure that in this post equally of honor and of danger many eyes will be upon him; and ours, we may say, will not be the last to discover any errors which he makes, nor we hope to see his triumphs, which we should regard indeed, in some small degree, also as our own.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, 18*th December* 1862.

THE Greeks without waiting for the decision of the Constituent Assembly have, one may say, unanimously proclaimed Prince Alfred, *Basileus ton Hellenon*. The London journals of today summon all the members of the nation resident in the three kingdoms to vote this week at their respective Consulates or Churches, and whatever the ultimate result may prove to be, the young sailor will have had the unexampled honor of having been called by the most ancient and distinguished of the European races to occupy its throne, without having ever been suspected of coveting the dignity. Possibly some twenty years hence, when he has succeeded instead to the tenth-rate royalty, and the domains inferior to those of many an English commoner, of the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, he may regret that he did not make his escape from Malta, and place himself at the head of the nation, which called him to its crown, allow Lord Palmerston to protest as much as he pleased, and go in for *la grande idée* in earnest. An ambitious, audacious, and resolute chief, might snap at the present Emperor of the French or even of the present King of Italy, might in twenty years, instead of enjoying the dull dignity of the little German town which is made famous only by its Almanack, find himself sitting on the throne of the Palæologi, having settled the Eastern question and subverted the Asiatic mystery. But the sober Fates are otherwise disposed, and His Majesty, the King of the Greeks, must remain *de jure* a British midshipman. There is no doubt that after a good deal of ugly wrangling, the three Powers, parties to the treaty of 1832, are now of accord on the principle of carrying out its provision as to the exclusion of any member of their respective reigning families. But in addition to this, England has consented to cede the Ionian Islands on the condition that Dom Fernando, the late King Consort of Portugal, and for a time Regent of that kingdom, is elected. Dom Fernando was the first cousin of Prince Albert, and has in a position somewhat similar exhibited hardly inferior moral and intellectual [illegible] years of the [illegible] Bill the [illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

There is little doubt that he would make a sober and wise ruler for the Greeks, but there are two difficulties in the way, and one is that the Greeks may not elect, and the other that the King may not accept. With a sublime denegation of everything that is said to them on the subject, the Greeks persist in their unanimous election of the English Prince, and with equal unanimity all the telegrams from Lisbon aver that Dom Fernando utterly refuses any candidature for the Hellenic Crown. It is a proof of the great difficulties which surround the subject that the Cabinet has consented in the hope of controlling the situation to cede the Ionian Islands, retaining only the fortified positions and especially Corfu. But there is no doubt that before arriving at this decision, the attitude of Lord Palmerston caused very grave disquietude on the Continent, and especially in France. There, it is even said, that at one moment the Emperor expressed himself to the effect that he could only regard the election of the Prince, if accepted, in the light of an annexation of Greece to England, and that he would feel himself at liberty forthwith to restore the balance of power by monopolising Belgium. The Hon'ble Mr. Elliott, one of the everlasting tribe of Minto, has, however, just been dispatched to Athens on a special mission and with positive powers to deal with the Provisional Government; and, as a cession of the Septiensular States is clearly contemplated, confidence is restored and the French see another obstacle out of the way of making the Mediterranean a French lake; so stand the fortunes of the vacant kingdom at present, and Otho is as much a memory of the past, as the Roman Emperor of that name.

In Italy, the Rattazzi Ministry has been succeeded by an administration of which Farini is the head, sustained by several of Ricasoli's former colleagues. The programme of the new Ministry distinctly waives any attempt at an immediate solution of the Roman question, and promises all its attention to the interior condition of the country. This it may be admitted is sufficiently serious. The deficit in the Finances of the Kingdom was 418 millions of francs last year, and is estimated at 354 millions on the present Budget, a sum altogether exceeding £31,000,000. From Naples, General La Marmora reports that there are only about 280 brigands left, but he demands reinforcements; and accordingly 20,000 men have just been sent to him, raising the number of the army occupying Naples and Sicily to 110,000 regular soldiers. It is not merely brigandage powers that the Government of Turin has to apprehend in the Southern Provinces. There is no doubt that Muratism is fast making way, and within the last two months, the Prince has issued from the security of his French Chateau two manifestoes addressed to his followers, which speak of his accession to the throne as almost an immediate eventuality. Much indignation was felt in France because Prince Alfred did not immediately repudiate the offer that was made to him of a vacant throne by its people. But what are we to think of a Prince of the French Imperial family, who openly canvasses and excites to disaffection, the population actually incorporated in a neighbouring Kingdom. Why does not the French Government take steps to stop the candidature of Prince Murat for the throne of Naples?

From America, we have the President's Message, and the Financial Statement of Mr. Chase; and we have no military news of importance. General Burnside appears to have realized on his arrival at the Rappahannock all the difficulties which McClellan foresaw, when he declined to advance—and is reported to have taken to the spade while the Confederates are massing all their troops in his front, and apparently determined to force on a desperate battle. Stuart and Jackson, who were reported to be preparing a diversion in the rear of the Federal army have, it is added, been recalled, and form the left flank of Lee's army. A battle is probably only delayed until the ground is somewhat harder. Meantime the President speaks as if a National Debt of 1,100 millions of dollars, increasing at the rate 700 millions *per annum* were according to Mr. Disraeli's hasty but forcible figure "a mere flea bite," and while it depends on the fate of a pitched battle with an adversary who has got an ugly knack of winning, whether he will eat his Christmas dinner in Washington, proposes a scheme of gradual emancipation to take effect in the interval between the present date and the year 1900. Mr. Lincoln's present scheme is such a scheme as if it had been proposed by him and his party three years ago would have averted a Civil War, saved tons of blood and tons of treasure. But now it is a little too late. The North has spent in the vain attempt to conquer the South more in men and money than would have sufficed to have bought every slave into freedom; and she would hardly consent if peace were declared tomorrow to begin to pay for the process of gradual emancipation as well. Mr. Lincoln looks forward to the period when the Union will contain 100 millions of inhabitants, and be able with ease to pay these immense liabilities. But is it quite certain that the population of the Union will reach one hundred millions at the same rate that it has hitherto increased? On the contrary, the chief attraction of the United States to emigrants was its absence of taxation, its interior security, its just administration, and its abundance of money. Now it is, and it seems destined for a long time to come to be, the most heavily taxed, the most lawless, the worst governed, and the most bankrupt country on the face of the globe. Population naturally ebbs away from such a country, however great its natural resources; and while the European emigrant has got the Australian colonies or the Canadas to set up his free homestead in, he will keep out of the region where Mr. Chase manufactures paper money, and General MacNeill massacres his prisoners.

Mr. Cobden's speech at Midhurst is the principal domestic topic, and is generally accepted, as what was generally required, a fair estimate of the present proportions of the distress in Lancashire. It is also a vindication, which following the great Manchester subscription is eagerly received, of the conduct of the Lancashire mill-owners themselves. The speech is marked by Cobden's clear common sense, which never fails him, when he speaks on subjects which he understands as well as by his manly Saxon style and deserves to be read through. Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald has also addressed a meeting of his constituents and rather implied that the Conservatives are disposed to attack the Danish despatch of Lord Russell. What between the Greek question and the Schleswig Holstein, the Foreign Office is likely to be severely handled next session; and Lord Derby is, it is already rumoured, disposed again to try a pitched party battle about the Ides of March.

In affairs of literature there has not been much progress of late. Several new works of promise are announced for the commencement of the year 1863. The literary event of the day, has other and more interesting aspects, in which to be regarded. It is the publication, by Her Majesty's command, of several of the letters and public speeches of the late Prince Consort, including some documents of surpassing interest, and value to the nation, in which the Prince's conduct in the memorable matter of the Command-in-Chief, is placed in a light which makes his memory more than ever venerated and admired. Your readers will no doubt enjoy an early opportunity of perusing these volumes, on which public attention here is centred. The chief point of attraction is a memorandum, in which the Queen speaks in her own words, and which is an eloquent, touching, dignified, loving testimony to him whose loss she laments equally as wife and Queen. The book appeared on the anniversary of the day when the first note of alarm was sounded, when the ominous telegram announcing that the Prince's illness had assumed unfavourable symptoms, excited the fear which another day was to turn to a sad and terrible certainty. Thus the Queen has once more united herself and her people, in a remembrance of their beloved dead. Yesterday, the ceremony of consecration of the Royal Mausoleum at Frogmore, was performed. The Queen and her children were present. The mortal remains of the Prince had been removed in strict privacy, some days previously. The service was a beautiful and impressive one, and the Queen and her children walked home unattended, after its conclusion. Thus appropriately and solemnly have these things been done, which keep a great and good man's memory green.

Sir Bernard Burke has completed his valuable supplementally historical work on the "Vicissitudes of Families," the third series of which has just been published by Messrs. Longman. This volume equals, perhaps surpasses the others in interest, as it certainly does in style. Sir Bernard Burke goes largely into considerations of the extinction of titles, and gives an extraordinary list of peerages, and baronetcies extinct, whose last holders have died in exile, misery, or want. He assigns the dwindling away, or the destruction of property, in the majority of cases, as the cause of these extinctions—and proposes as a remedy, that each creation should involve the settlement of a portion of landed estate inalienably upon the title. The book abounds in materials for romance, its truths are such as fiction would not dare to put forward.

In the gossipping memoir department there is but one book of any note. It is a collection of Lady Morgan's correspondence and diaries, with a portion of her autobiography (incomplete at her decease). The whole put together by Miss Jewsbery, and edited by Mr. Hepworth Dixon, of "Penn" and "Athenæum" celebrity. The book is of the ponderously frivolous order, much as the life of its subject was. The correspondence is voluminous and varied, it embraces a vast number of letters from a vast number of great people, but it deals little with any subjects of importance. The letters of Madame Petterson Buonaparte are the *bonne bouche* of this funeral repast. She is impartially scandalous, unsparingly malicious, universally bitter, and undeniably amusing. It is pleasant to read such familiar mention of persons and events passed into the realm of history.

Among novels, "No Name," by Mr. Wilkie Collins, and Miss Braddon's "Aurora Lloyd," are foremost. An article in "All the Year Round" containing Mr. Dickens' personal investigations in the Cotton countries, is attracting a good deal of notice.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

GALLE, 12*th Jan.*, 11-20 A.M.

THE French steamer *Imperatrice* sailed for Suez.

WE have been favoured with the following private telegram:—

LONDON, *Dec.* 24.

American news warlike.
Cotton active.
Fair Dhollera, seventeen pence half penny per pound.
Compta, seventeen pence.

NEWS LETTER.

CABOOL, 12*th December*.

THE undermentioned intelligence has been received from the Ameer's camp:—

"The sepoys and sowars in the Ameer's camp are building their stables and houses to pass the winter, and the Ameer is always busy looking after the siege. Three aged respectable Heratees as deputies from Sultan Ahmed Jan had arrived in the Ameer's camp, and had begged of the Ameer on Sooltan Ahmed Jan's part to release Sirdar Jellal-ood-deen-Khan.

"Tell Sooltan Ahmed Jan with my salam replied the Ameer, 'that for his sake I will keep Jellal-ood-deen for three years in prison, after which he, I am sure, will forget all the treatment he has received in Persia. When Jellal-ood-deen is liberated he will only be allowed enough to supply his actual wants, and no more.' It is ascertained from the Herat deputies that Sooltan Ahmed Jan had kept the Mushhed gate of Herat open to receive supplies, &c., but since Sirdar Shere Allee Khan had ordered Kohistanees and Ghilzaiees to be encamped before that gate, the besieged are very much straightened and cannot go out to get supplies.

"13*th December*.—In consequence of the fall of snow there was no durbar to-day.

"Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan was on the gate of his Dewan Khana when Mirza Abd Khan handed over to him the following letter, received from Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan from Toorkistan:—

"Since the arrival of the king of Bookhara in Hissar there has been confusion over almost all Toorkistan. People are inventing different stories, some said that the king was coming to Tashkurghan, while others gave out that he was coming to pay a visit to the Muzar Shureef, (some famous tomb in Toorkistan,) when such rumours were going on I was obliged to look after my frontier, I had scarcely begun to think of it when an ambassador with a welcome letter about Hissar and Kolaub arrived from the king of Bookhara, telling me that the king had left Hissar for Bookhara. The king has desired me in his letter to write to the Ameer to dismiss the Bookhara ambassadors as soon as possible. The king has sent me lots of valuable presents and has written to me very kindly. Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan ordered a letter to be written to Mohamed Ufzul Khan, informing him that his letter had been forwarded to the Ameer, and that the Bookhara ambassadors, as communicated before had left the Ameer's camp for Bookhara.

"14*th December*.—Since twelve last night snow has commenced to fall, and had not ceased up to sunset. The cold is very severe now in Cabool.

"It is ascertained by the son of Sirdar Mohamed Oosman Khan, that the Sirdar had taken upon himself to see matters settled between the Ameer and Sooltan Ahmed Jan, and that he, Oosman Khan, was to go to Herat as the Ameer's deputy.

"The son of Oosman Khan says that he has received a letter from his father to that effect, and that very shortly the Ameer was to leave for Candahar.

"The above is merely from the son of the Sirdar, if confirmed by public letters it will be communicated."—*Delhi Gazette, Jan.* 6.

LOCAL.

THE Mails for Aden per steamer *Coromandel*, will be closed on Tuesday, the 20th instant, at eleven o'clock A.M. Letters, &c., sent by this opportunity are liable to Indian Inland Postage.

THE SHIP "PRINCE OF WALES" was yesterday sold by Messrs. Crawford and Co., at a public auction, and was purchased by Mr. Purshotumdas Heerachund for Rs. 80,000.

THE following are the additional passengers who proceed this day at 10 A.M. for Aden and Suez, by the Mail steamer *Behar*:—

For Suez.—Captain Tanner.
For Southampton.—Mr. N. Howard; Ensign Duncan; Lieut. Don; Ensign Quinet, 101st Fusiliers.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Columbian*, Captain J. N. Skottowe, which leaves our harbour to-morrow morning at 9 A.M., for China, &c., carries on board 2,771½ chests of Malwa Opium, and the following passengers:—

For Galle.—Mr. W. H. Scole; and one non-commissioned European, 50th Foot.
For Calcutta.—Mrs. Harrison; Mr. Solomon Joseph, and child; 3 non-commissioned rank and file of the 17th; Hussars and one native.
For Madras.—Miss Lizzie Brown; and Mr. Blufstein.
For Melbourne.—Mr. J. W. Heycock.
For Shanghai.—Mr. J. Morrison.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor on the Esplanade this evening:—

MARCH, "Turner"	*Hamm.*
OVERTURE, "Nebucco"	*Verdi.*
WALTZ, "Bianca"	*Laurent.*
SELECTION, (Op.) "Martha"	*Flotow.*
QUARTETT & POLACCA, "J. Puritani"	*Bellini.*
QUADRILLE, "Crystal Palace"	*Vogler.*
GALOP, "Argyle"	*Laurent.*

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—An Inquest was held yesterday touching the death of a Parsee youth. It appears that on Sunday noon a shigram, in which a European gentleman was seated, was going along the Girgaum Road, near the Chiraz bazar, when a young Parsee came across it and was knocked down. The injuries received by him were so severe that the poor boy lingered for a few hours and died. We are not aware of the verdict returned by the Jury assembled to investigate into the circumstances attending this fatal event.

THE *Friend of India* has an article, bristling with statistics, to show that the mortality of the three Indian capitals is frightfully great. These statistics are apparently worth very little. The annual Bombay mortality is set down at 37½ in 1,000, that of London being 25 in 1,000. Now the mean annual mortality of Bombay from 1855 to 1860, is 15,019. Nobody estimates the population of Bombay as less than 600,000; most people think it is much higher. Let us reckon it at 800,000. It follows that the deaths are about 1 in 40, i. e. 25 in 1,000 instead of 37½. As it is probable that the population of our island is considerably in excess of the above estimate, we may fairly conclude that Bombay is healthier than London.—*Bombay Guardian, Jan.* 10.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank on the 10th January 1863.

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	52,25,000
Public Deposits	„	77,23,361
Other Deposits	„	109,48,326
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding	„	6,36,023
Rest	„	3,02,874
Rupees...		2,48,35,584

Assets.

Government Securities		Rs.	12,54,765
Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities		„	54,10,421
Credit Accounts on do. do.		„	9,78,076
Bills discounted		„	52,84,640
Dead Stock		„	3,64,608
Balances with Branches and Agents		„	15,53,001
Govt. Reserve.—			
Cash	Rs. 17,11,820		
Securities	„ 20,11,541		
		„	37,23,361
Cash and Currency Notes		„	62,66,712
Rupees...			2,48,35,584

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES BLAIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The preceding statement, when compared with that of last week, shows the following results:—

A decrease in public Deposits of	2,230,795
An increase in other Deposits of	2,850,014
A decrease in Banks notes and Bills outstanding of	5,487
A decrease in the Rest of	254,131
A decrease in Loans on Deposit of Government Securities of	569,900
An increase on Credit accounts on Do. of	136,981
An increase in Bills Discounted of	7,839
An increase in Dead Stock of	20,091
An increase in Balances with Branches and Agents of	159,852
A decrease in Government reserve of	2,230,795
An increase in cash and currency notes of	2,835,533

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPEN 167¼ MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 28th Dec., 1862.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 14,385.

Amount	Rs.	12,422	5	11
MERCHANDIZE.				
Amount	„	8,423	14	11
Total...	Rs.	20,846	4	10

Corresponding Week last year, Open 132¼ *Miles.*

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 14,813.

Amount	Rs.	6,919	8	0
MERCHANDIZE.				
Amount	„	4,763	15	9
Total...		11,683	7	9

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 10*th January*, 1863.

BULSAR.—Fair and cool, S.E. variable.
BROACH.—Fine and calm.
CANNANORE.—Fair, N.E. Ther. 79.
COCHIN.—Fair. Ther. 80.
GALLE.—Fine day and light winds. Ther. 78.
GOA.—Cool wind steady from East.
KOLAPORE.—Fair, N.E.
KURRACHEE.—Fair; N.E. cool.
MADRAS.—Fine wind Northerly. Ther. 78.
PAUMBEN.—Fine N.W. strong. Ther. 78.
SURAT.—Fair and cool.

At 9 hours of the 11*th January*, 1863.

BROACH.—Fine and calm.
BULSAR.—Fine and cool, S.W.
CANNANORE.—Fair N.E. Ther. 78.
GALLE.—Fine light winds. Ther. 78.
GOA.—Cool wind steady from East.
KOLAPORE.—Fair, fair light N.E.
MADRAS.—Fine northerly. Ther. 77.
PAUMBEN.—Cloudy slight showers. Ther. 79.
SURAT.—Fair and cool.

At 9 hours of the 12*th January*, 1863.

BROACH.—Fine, N.E. light.
BULSAR.—Fair, S.E. calm.
CANNANORE.—Fair, S.E. Ther. 80.
COCHIN.—Fair. Ther. 82.
GALLE.—Fine light winds. Ther. 78.
GOA.—Cool, light from E.
KOLAPORE.—Fair, light wind N.E.
MADRAS.—Fine, N. Ther. 77.
PAUMBEN.—Fine. Ther. 78.
SURAT.—Fair morning, and night cool.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY.

THE following Extract from the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the Provisions of the Act of Parliament, 24 and 25 Victoria Chapter 67, is published for the information of all whom it may concern:—

The Council met at Bombay, on Wednesday, the 7th January 1863.

PRESENT:—

His Excellency Sir H. B. E. FRERE, K.C.B., Governor of Bombay, Presiding.
The Honorable Mr. W. E. FRERE.
The Honorable Mr. J. D. INVERARITY.
The Honorable Mr. A. J. LEWIS, the Advocate General.
The Honorable Mr. W. B. TRISTRAM.
The Honorable Mr. MADHOWROW VITTUL VINCHOORKUR.
The Honorable Mr. JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT.
The Honorable Mr. PREMABHAI HEMABHAI.
The Honorable Mr. H. L. ANDERSON.
The Honorable Mr. A. D. ROBERTSON.
The Honorable Mr. A. H. SCOTT, and
The UNDER-SECRETARY.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT said that he had that morning received a voluminous Petition against the Bill to facilitate the adjustment of claims to exemption from the payment of land revenue; the Report of the Select Committee on which stood first for consideration in the Orders of the Day. It was desirable, on an important subject of this kind, to gather light from every quarter; and, with this view, the Petition, he thought, should be printed and taken into consideration by the Council, but coming so late in the day when the Bill had already been long before the public, he did not think that it should be suffered to delay the consideration of the Bill as it stood. He would move therefore that the Petition be printed and copies distributed to the Members of Council, but that the Bill be meanwhile now considered Section by Section the second reading being deferred until the Petition had been printed and distributed.

Mr. JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT said he thought the Petition and the Bill ought both to be considered together.

The PRESIDENT remarked that it was the Petitioners' fault that they could not be considered together. The Petitioners ought not to have slept so long.

The motion was then put and carried.

The Council then proceeded to consider the Report of the Select Committee.

On the question that Section II. stand part of the Bill, the Advocate General inquired what was the meaning of the expression "fixed annual succession and transfer Nuzzerana."

Mr. ROBERTSON said that its meaning was that, in consideration of one Anna in the Rupee of the Assessment annually payable, Government would waive all claims which it might otherwise urge upon successions to, and transfer of, the land subject to this payment.

The ADVOCATE GENERAL remarked that the expression was an awkward one, and did not distinctly point out either what Government resigned or on what conditions.

After some further discussion, the question was put that the words from "subject to" in line 18 of the Section down to "Assessment" in line 22 be omitted, and the following words inserted, "an annual payment. Such payment shall consist of (1) a fixed annual payment as Nuzzerana in commutation of all claims of Government in respect of succession and transfer, and shall be calculated at the rate of one Anna for each Rupee of Assessment, (2) of a quit rent equal to one-fourth of the Assessment. The said Assessment."—*Carried.*

On the question that Rule 3 stand part of the Bill, Mr. FRERE asked what would occur if the Joodee should exceed the Assessment.

Mr. INVERARITY said that the Revenue Survey Rules limited the amount that could be levied in any case to the rate of the Assessment. There could therefore be no excess of Joodee over the Assessment.

The ADVOCATE GENERAL inquired why lands of the kind to which this rule applied should pay more than those under the other rules.

Mr. ROBERTSON explained that it was intended in every case to levy one-fourth of the amount of the exemption actually enjoyed by the landholder. Where the holding was subject to a Joodee, the amount of exemption enjoyed was the difference between the Joodee and the Assessment, and the rule provided for the levy of one-fourth of the difference.

On the question that Section III. stand part of the Bill, Mr. FRERE moved the omission of the words "succession and transfer" in line 8th of the Section, which was put and carried.

On the question that Section IV. stand part of the Bill, Mr. FRERE moved the omission of the words "succession and transfer" between the words "annual" and "Nuzzerana."

The PRESIDENT said it would be better by a single motion to authorize the omission of the words throughout the Bill wherever they occurred in this connection.

This was put and carried.

On the question that Section V. stand part of the Bill, Mr. FRERE inquired whether some limitation of the occasional Nuzzerana payable under the Section might not properly be prescribed in case of two or three successions occuring in a single year.

Mr. ANDERSON said the landholder was allowed the option of paying a small [illegible] annually or the Nuzzerana provided by this Section; and if he chose the latter, he ought to take the risk of paying Nuzzerana even two or three times in a single year. In the Southern Maratha Country, if he remembered rightly, cases had been known of three successions in four years, and in such cases he believed a reduction of the Nuzzerana had usually been allowed by the Peishwa's Government; but this was a matter of favour, and should cases of the same kind recur, there was nothing to prevent the payer of Nuzzerana from coming before Government by petition now. The object of the Bill was to encourage annual payments of a small amount as less injurious to the landholders than the occasional payment of large sums.

Mr. FRERE said he would move a proviso to meet the case of two or more successions in a year.

Mr. ANDERSON said he thought it was not a good policy thus to tempt landholders to a choice which would prove injurious to their interests.

The ADVOCATE GENERAL said that if annual payments on the terms of the Bill were the most beneficial to the landholders, they would be quite acute enough to perceive this, and profit by it.

Mr. FRERE said that he thought no misfortune could be worse than that of the sucession to a heavily encumbered estate: such an evil ought, if possible, to be averted.

Mr. ANDERSON said that the cases in which the proposed proviso could apply would be extremely rare.

The PRESIDENT inquired the opinion of Mr. MADHOWROW VITTUL VINCHOORKUR, who said he did not consider any change was required.

Mr. FRERE said that he would not press the amendment, and withdrew it.

Mr. ROBERTSON said that the Native Members of the Council were disposed to move the omission of the Clause altogether, but they wished to defer the consideration of that point until the Petition mentioned by the President had been brought before the Council.

The PRESIDENT said that the consideration of the Section might be reserved, which was put and carried.

On the question that Section VIII., Clause 3, stand part of the Bill, the ADVOCATE GENERAL said that the effect of this Clause would be to prevent all transfers of land once devoted to religious, or what were supposed to be, religious institutions. There was a strong tendency in Native Society to appropriate lands to purposes of this kind, and the result might be that a considerable portion of the land of the Presidency would eventually be tied up against transfer, and perhaps against improvement.

Mr. ROBERTSON said that the Bill would not have any such effect. It applied only to existing holdings from Government, and would not affect property of any kind obtained by religious institutions through bequest.

On the question that Section IX. stand part of the Bill, the ADVOCATE GENERAL inquired whether the expression "appointed by him" was meant to confer the power of appointment upon the Governor in Council.

Mr. FRERE said it would be better to provide that power expressly. He would move a change of the expression, so that the Section might run, "It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to appoint officers to carry out the inquiries provided for in this Act in the Districts in which Act XI. of 1862 has the force of law, and to invest any officers so appointed with the authority conferred by the above Act on Inam Commissioners and Assistant Inam Commissioners."

This was put and carried.

On the question that Section XI. Clause IX. stand part of the Bill, Mr. JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT said that a longer notice than one or two months was necessary. The landholder might have partners at a distance whom it would be necessary to consult, or he might have to take legal advice on a number of documents.

Mr. MADHOWROW VITTUL VINCHOORKUR said he considered that two months notice would be quite enough.

Mr. JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT said that the time ought to be extended to six months and that Mr. PREMABHAI HEMABHAI concurred with him in that opinion.

Mr. FRERE said that the proceedings in relation to these holdings had been going on so long, and were so well known to the public, that the landholders were quite on the alert, and therefore two months notice would be long enough.

Mr. PREMABHAI HEMABHAI differed. He thought two months would be insufficient notice.

Mr. JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT after this discussion declined to press the amendment, which was withdrawn.

Mr. FRERE said that instead of the words "a reply" in line 6th of the Clause, which were somewhat indefinite, and might cause disputes, he would move the substitution of the words "an answer in writing," and that a corresponding change be made throughout the Act, wherever these words occurred in the same connection.

This was put and carried.

On the question that Clause XII. stand part of the Bill, the ADVOCATE GENERAL said he would move the addition of the words "and that such public officer shall be bound to search for and produce the same on application made to him" at the end of the Clause.

This was put and carried.

On the question that Section XII. stand part of the Bill, the ADVOCATE GENERAL inquired as to the expression "for the purpose of carrying out its objects," how these objects could have existed before the Act itself.

Mr. ANDERSON said the objects of an Act not only could, but must necessarily exist before the Act itself. An Act was intended to enable previously defined objects to be attained. This was clear from the "Statement of Objects" prefixed to every Bill.

The ADVOCATE GENERAL said the objects of an Act could not be considered as having a definite legal existence apart from or prior to the Act itself.

Mr. MADHOWROW VITTUL VINCHOORKUR said he wished to reserve the consideration of this Section until the Petition on the subject of the Bill had been brought before the Council.

It was then put and carried that the consideration of this Section be reserved accordingly.

The consideration of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bills—

(1). For the Regulation of the District Police in the Presidency of Bombay.

(2). For the Regulation of the Village Police in the Presidency of Bombay.

(3). For entrusting Landholders with the charge of the Police within their respective lands, was deferred until the next meeting of the Council.

The Council then proceeded to consider the Report of the Select Committee on a "Bill to enable Magistrates to depute to Subordinate Magistrates power to try certain offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code."

On the question that the title stand part of the Bill, Mr. ANDERSON moved the insertion of the words "of the Second Class" after the words "Subordinate Magistrates," and the substitution of the words "Subordinate Magistrates of the Second Class" for the words "District Police Officers."

This was put and carried.

Mr. FRERE moved that the Bill be read a second time. —*Carried.*

Mr. ROBERTSON said he was prepared to proceed with the "Bill for the Summary Settlement of claims to exemptions from the payment of land revenue in those parts of the Presidency not subject to Act XI. of 1852."

The PRESIDENT said that, as several Petitions on the subject of the Bill had been received, he thought it would be desirable that those of them which preferred any specific prayer should be printed and distributed before the Report of the Select Committee was taken into consideration. The PRESIDENT then moved that four Petitions be printed and circulated.

This was put and carried.

The PRESIDENT then moved that the consideration of the Report of the Select Committee be adjourned until the next meeting of the Council.—*Carried.*

The Council then proceeded to consider the Report of the Select Committee upon a "Bill to empower Judges of the High Court and other authorities at Bombay to direct Convicts to be imprisoned either in the House of Correction or in the County Jail."

The several Sections, as amended by the Select Committee, having been put and carried, Mr. FRERE moved that the Bill be read a second time and passed.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

List of causes for trial this day.

PLEA SIDE OF THE LATE SUPREME COURT.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

66. Seevsunker Ramaswamy *vs.* The G. I. P. Railway Company.
30. R. R. Calvert *vs.* J. Tanner.
2. Alladinbhoy Hubibhoy *vs.* Dulub Pitamber.
4. A. N. Anaswamy *vs.* W. A. Keir.
6. Nowrojee Ardaseer Daver *vs.* Cowasjee Ardaseer.
8. Luckmidass Damjee *vs.* Narrayen Luxumonjee.

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

53. Bhugerbhoy Premchund *vs.* Toolsuk Bhingraj.
55. Shapoorjee Sorabjee *vs.* The Muncipal Commissioners.
65. R. A. Dallas *vs.* W. F. Hunter, late Sheriff.
31. William Horsfall *vs.* J. Tanner.
3. Lulloobhoy Keruldass *vs.* The G. I. P. Railway.
5. Ootumchund Maneckchund *vs.* Mutooradass Vussonjee.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

THE Missionary Conference brought its deliberations to a close on the morning of New Year's Day; and on the afternoon of that day there was a public meeting, presided over by Mr. McLeod, at which several interesting, and one or two very eloquent addresses were delivered. On Friday the 2nd, a Supplementary Meeting was held, and sundry practical measures adopted. Among those the following may be named as the most important:—

1. The formation of a Bible and Tract Society for the Punjab.

2. The organization of a Central Lay-Committee, the object of which is to aid native Christians in obtaining secular employment, and otherwise to relieve Missionaries, as far as practicable, of all secular cases.

3. The appointment of a Committee to prepare a petition to Her Majesty praying, that measures might be taken for the preparation of a standard Oordoo version of the Bible, to be published under the sanction of the Crown.

4. A Committee to petition the Indian Legislature, on behalf of the Conference, for a law relating to the divorce, in certain cases, of native Christians.

This was followed in the evening by a public meeting for thanksgiving. This meeting, it must be confessed, was a very appropriate termination of the whole affair. Not only the members of the Conference, but the citizens and strangers in attendance on its sessions from day to day, have been deeply interested, and all acknowledge that the measure was one of complete success. The deep interest in the Missionary cause, manifested by so large and influential a body of Christian laymen was very gratifying: and still more gratifying was the Catholic and fraternal spirit which throughout the six days of the Conference pervaded the assembly. Even the disagreement between the native Christians and a portion of the Missionary body which showed itself in the discussion of Monday last, can scarcely be considered an exception to this remark; for the strong condemnatory expressions used on that occasion were confined to two or three individuals on the side of the natives, and the same number on the side of the Europeans; and of the latter we find that the one who spoke most strongly, was not himself a Missionary. Indeed, the Missionaries generally, so far from being indignant at what was said by their native brethren, heard it all with the utmost calmness; some of them acknowledging that the complaints were not altogether groundless; and we have since learned that it was the Missionaries themselves who induced the natives to come forward in this public way, and declare what grievances their community had to complain of; moreover, it was because the Revd. Goluk Nath was supposed, from his intimate acquaintance with native Christians, to be able to explain their views fully on this subject, that he was appointed, at the instance of a Missionary, to write the essay which gives rise to this discussion. The allegations made by him, though based on certain facts of which he had definite knowledge, are understood to imply no dissatisfaction on his own part, and we take pleasure in stating here that the impression received by our correspondent "A Lover of Fair Play," whose article appeared in our last number, turns out to have been incorrect. We have ascertained that the Missionary there referred to, did not request the native Christians to retract what they had said in the Conference; nor did they retract, they merely expressed a regret that they had given a one-sided view. There was a bright as well as a dark side to the picture; and by not presenting both sides to view, they had unhappily failed to do justice either to themselves or to those Missionaries, and to whom they and their brethren are strongly attached. Our correspondent seems to have been mistaken likewise in thinking it was the wish of certain members of the Conference to suppress disagreeable disclosures. What they wished was rather to prevent the use of intemperate language, and as for the proposal that one of the converts should speak in Hindustani, the reason of this, we are told, was that he spoke English with difficulty; and the proposal itself was made by Sir Herbert Edwardes—the gentleman who was represented as the champion of native rights and free discussion. On the whole, even this episode to the proceedings of the Conference, when properly understood is not much to be regretted. It seems to be generally believed that good will result from it to both the parties concerned.

This Conference must be regarded as an era in the history of Missions in this country; and we trust the good resulting from it will long be felt.—*Lahore Chronicle, Jan.* 3.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

(*From the Express, December* 18.)

THE *Temps* of to-day publishes another proclamation of General Forey, dated the 3rd, addressed this time to the Mexican people. The *Temps* says:—

This document is of the highest importance from the definition it gives of the object of the expedition. This object is no other than the moral and material regeneration of Mexico. The Commander-in-chief of our army completely passes over in silence the complaints and grievances of France. We do not go to upset the government of Juarez because we have no confidence in the satisfaction which that government will give us; we go to upset it because it is incapable of doing well. It is the interest of the Mexican people which calls us to Mexico. General Forey calls the attention of the inhabitants to the pitiable aspect of their towns, the bad state of their roads, their impracticable streets, their stagnant waters, their administration, which is "organised robbery," the low state of agriculture, the decadence of commerce and of the arts. He warns them that there is but one step between them and an abyss from which they will relapse into barbarism if they do not take a step back. It is for this step back that the French army offers them a hand. It is to aid them to constitute themselves a rich, powerful, and free nation. We repeat, this document appears to us extremely important. It will produce, perhaps, some surprise, and it seems to us strongly to implicate our policy. Mexico is not the only country which has had roads and a bad administration, or where agriculture, commerce, and art are languishing; and if these are the motives for our intervention—if it is on these grounds we lend our assistance to the Mexicans, it is evident that we owe it equally to all other peoples who may seem to us badly governed.

UNDIMINISHED PROPERTY OF THE NORTH.—At the meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce in aid of the Lancashire operatives, one of the speakers, Mr. S. B. Ruggles, thus alluded to the undiminished property of the North:—"At the commencement of this war, ruin was threatened us on every hand. Every species of evil was imagined, but just at that trying moment, by a most providential and signal interposition, such a supply of food was showered upon us as the world never saw before. Why is it that this prosperity is so great? Why is it that every channel of prosperity is exuberantly full? Why is it that the whole line of our country, from New York to St. Louis and Chicago, is one vast stream of golden prosperity at this moment? Why is it that riches are accumulating most rapidly throughout the Western country, and along the whole line of conveyance to this city? Why this phenomenon? People know but little of this subject who do not see that this country never was so prosperous as now, resulting entirely from that great providential gift of God, a great supply of food.—*Id.*

POLAND.

POLITICAL TRIAL.

A LETTER from Warsaw in the *Gazette of Silesia* of the 11th, says:

To-day was held the first sitting of the council of war in the indictment against the members of a secret society accused of having wished to provoke an insurrection by organising a revolutionary army. The first sitting, which lasted six hours, took place in the Pac Palace. Some hundreds of persons favoured with tickets of admission were present. The council is composed of seven superior officers, presided over by General Ramsay. The functions of examining magistrate were filled by Major Rotkir. Sixty-six accused were present, divided by the indictment into six categories. One of the accused complained that a colonel during the inquiry at the citadel threatened him with the bastinado and his sword. This evidence appeared strongly to affect the judges. Almost all the accused belong to the working class only a few having received a good education. They were mostly about twenty years of age, some being only seventeen. Several families are represented by two and even three brothers.

A correspondent in the *Nord* brings down the report of the proceedings to the 14th. Much stress is laid in the letters upon the publicity of the trial and the freedom allowed for the defence. On the 13th the audience broke out into loud applause during the speech of one of the counsel for the prisoners; but, after a severe rebuke from the president of the tribunal, this was not repeated, and the advocate concluded his speech on the 14th amid profound silence, although much emotion was felt.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ITALY.

TURIN, *Dec.* 17, *Evening.*

IN the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Minister of the Interior stated that the government, in acceding to the proposition for an enquiry into brigandage, has by no means intended to encroach upon the privileges of the executive.

The government was determined to make every effort to repress brigandage and prevent its occurrence in the coming spring. The principal object which it had in view was the re-establishment of the authority of the law.

After a short discussion the Chamber passed to the order of the day.

Dr. Bertain proposed that the Chamber should declare that it regarded the arrest of the deputies at Naples as an offence against the majesty of the sovereign parliament.

Signor Rattazzi demanded a full discussion of the subject, but the Chamber adopted the order of the day.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, *Dec.* 18.

THE *Allgemeine Preussische (Stern) Zeitung* of to-day publishes an article on the proposition that a popular assembly should be added to the Federal Diet, which concludes as follows:—"Should a majority of the members of the Diet agree upon such an extension of the popular representation at the Federal Diet without the concurrence of all the members, such an act would be a violation of the Federal constitution."

A MARSEILLES letter says:—"M. Leverrier, the astronomer, has at last obtained the authorisation which he solicited to establish in different parts of France astronomical stations dependent upon the Paris Observatory. He left Paris some days back to examine some of the localities of the south, the most favourably situated for the installation of fresh astronomical stations."

A letter from St. Petersburg, in the *Nord* of to-day, says:—"In the memory of man there has not been such a winter as this at St. Petersburg—20 degrees of cold; the river and the sea looked in ice for a long time past, and not a flake of snow! Thanks to the glassy frost, horses and pedestrians cannot keep a footing upon either the road or the pavements. The air is extremely dry; we breathe it with difficulty. Nervous people are particularly affected by it; accordingly no one stirs out except on business, and of carriages and promenaders there are literally none, even at the Nevskia perspective, between 2 and 4 in the afternoon, where there is ordinarily a great crowd."

Thirty bales of Queensland cotton have just arrived by the *Centurion* from Sydney, shipped by the Ipswhich Cotton Company, for sale in the English market, being the first instalment from the Booval estate, where they have over 100 acres in cultivation. Samples of this cotton, which has been valued at [illegible] per lb., can be seen at Messrs. Lloyd, Castell, and Co.'s, Royal Exchange Buildings.

THE INDIAN NAVY.

(*From the Overland Mail, Dec.* 18.)

THE subjoined official documents, relating to the final decision of the Government to abolish the Indian Navy, and the retiring pensions provided for the officers belonging to that service, may possibly have been published in India before our readers receive the present number of this journal; but as at the date of our latest advices from Bombay nothing had been made known officially on the subject, we transfer the documents to our pages in case any delay should occur in their publication by the Indian authorities. A circular has been issued to the officers at home, giving the particulars of the scheme, and requiring them at once to notify to the Under-Secretary of State for India whether they volunteer for the marine or any other service in India. They are also requested to state if they desire to capitalize their pensions:—

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,—1. I have received and considered in Council the despatch from your Excellency's Government, No. 3, of the 18th January last, in the Marine Department. The manner in which naval and maritime services can best for the future be performed on the coasts of India, and in the neighbouring seas, has been very fully discussed in the correspondence which has passed between the Government of India and that of Bombay. Since the receipt of that correspondence I have had the great advantage of personal communication upon the subject with Sir George Clerk and Commodore Wellesley, who have lately returned to England, and I proceed to communicate to your Excellency the final instructions of her Majesty's Government.

2. It was stated in my Marine Despatch, No. 77, of the 30th of August, 1861, that the defence of India against a serious attack by sea, as well as the naval services required in the Red Sea and upon the eastern coast of Africa, will be undertaken by vessels of the Royal Navy. You have represented in the strongest terms that it would not be for the public advantage to maintain the Indian Navy with its existing organization, but reduced into a smaller service, for the purposes only of protecting the Indian ports, of suppressing the slave trade and piracy in the Persian Gulf, and of transporting troops and stores. I fully appreciate the serious difficulties which would attend such a change; and I have also before me the opinion which has been expressed by Commodore Wellesley, and confirmed by the Government of Bombay, that it would be considered as a degradation, and felt as distasteful, by the officers of the service themselves. These considerations have forced upon her Majesty's Government the conclusion that the wisest course will be altogether to abolish the Indian Navy as at present constituted, and to provide otherwise for the performance of such duties afloat as cannot advantageously be undertaken by vessels of the Royal Navy.

3. Such services as are required from ships of war in the Persian Gulf will for the future be performed by the Royal Navy. Arrangements for this purpose will be made by the Board of Admiralty, and the senior naval officer in the Indian seas will be placed in communication with your Excellency's Government, and with that of Bombay, and instructed to meet, as far as possible, any demands for naval operations which may be made upon him by either of those Governments.

4. The floating defences of the Indian ports and harbours remain to be considered, in order to dispose of the purely naval portion of the duties for which the Indian Navy was intended to provide. The only vessels calculated for harbour defence which now form part of the Indian Navy are two gun-boats. It may be desirable to add to their number as well as to provide iron-plated floating batteries for the defence of Bombay, and possibly, also, for that of other ports in India. These vessels in time of peace will be kept in a state of readiness for service, and, when required, they will be commissioned by officers of the Royal Navy, their crews being raised in India, or, if necessary, sent out from England. All the expenses of these floating defences will, of course, be defrayed out of the revenues of India.

5. The manner in which the Bengal Marine has answered the purposes of the Government of India proves that there are many maritime duties which can be performed with efficiency by a temporary service, fluctuating in numbers as the demand for vessels may increase or diminish; and her Majesty's Government consider that such duties on the western coasts of India as have hitherto been performed by the Indian Navy, but for which it may not be convenient to employ ships of the Royal Navy—namely, the transport of troops and stores, and other civil duties—can be performed for the future by a local service, entitled the Bombay Marine, on the same footing as that on which the Bengal Marine has always been, and not under martial law.

6. I have now to consider the number of vessels which will be required for these duties, and I am of opinion that six steam transports, three sailing transports, and two steam-vessels for general service, will be sufficient for such purposes for all India. The names of the vessels which, as far as I am able to judge, are best suited for the several services, as well as the manner in which it seems to me that they should be distributed, are shown in Enclosure No. 1 to this despatch. The four vessels required for the Bombay side of India should constitute the Bombay Marine, and the remaining vessels on the Bengal side should form the Bengal Marine. There is no need of a separate marine for Madras; the vessels required there for transport services have always been furnished from other presidencies where there are docks and conveniences for the repair and fitting of ships, as well as for their lying in safety during the adverse monsoon. One or two of the Government vessels retained on the Bengal side might be considered as available for the transport service of Madras upon the requisition of the Government of that presidency, and while detached upon such service, they should be under the orders and at the charge of that Government.

7. I leave it to your Excellency's Government in communication with that of Bombay, to determine how many officers of different classes are required for the Bombay Marine. Their pay and allowances will be the same as those of officers of the Bengal Marine all of whom, excepting such as are employed afloat, or have been placed in suitable shore appointmets, will have been now discharged with gratuities proportioned to their length of service, in accordance with the instructions conveyed in my despatch No. 77, of the 30th August, 1861. If there should be a sufficient number of volunteers from among the present officers of the Indian Navy fit to command and officer any vessels of the Bengal Marine which may be required from time to time, they should have the preference over all other candidates, upon the conditions which will be laid down in a subsequent part of this despatch. All officers, both of the Bengal and Bombay Marines, should be employed upon the clear understanding that their service is only temporary, and does not entitle them to pensions, for I agree with your Excellency's Government that, as private enterprise extends in India, it may become expedient still further to reduce the number of vessels in the service of Government.

8. I have next to consider the manner in which the officers of the Indian Navy should be dealt with, who, from no fault of their own, will be deprived of their professional prospects. I have already, in a former despatch, expressed the high sense which is entertained by her Majesty's Government of the gallant and meritorious services of the Indian Navy, and now that political and financial considerations have rendered it necessary to abolish that service, it is my desire to consider the interests of the officers in the most liberal spirit.

9. I have, therefore, somewhat modified in their favour the scale of pensions which was recommended by your Excellency's Government. The revised scale will be found in Enclosure No. 2 to this despatch, and it should be brought into operation at once. I shall promulgate it to the officers of the Indian Navy who are now at home, and pensions in accordance with it will at once be allotted to them here, leaving for future adjustment any cases in respect to which there may be a doubt as to the amount of pension to which an officer is entitled. Although the acting masters of the Indian Navy are not entitled to pensions under this scale, I shall not interfere with the pensions which the Government of Bombay have granted, subject to my sanction in Council, to ten of those officers who have served for more than fifteen years. The honorary promotions upon retirement should be gazetted at once by the Government of Bombay. I have only further to observe that the names of such officers as accept the highest scale of pension, in lieu of the right which they now possess to succeed to the pension of 800*l.* per annum (that is to say, the officers placed in the first category of the pension scale), will be retained in italics upon a general list to be framed, which shall include the four present holders and all the expectants of the pension of 800*l.* per annum, for the purpose of regulating the succession. Officers who may select the lower scale of pension, with the prospect of the pension of 800*l.*, will only succeed to the latter in their proper seniority, and as they would have done if all the officers now entitled to succeed to it had retained their right and actually succeeded in turn. A copy of this list should be forwarded to me.

10. I concur with your Excellency's Government, that it may be more acceptable to some of the officers if their pensions are commuted into a capital sum, and I shall be prepared to commute half the value of the pensions of officers of the rank of lieutenant and upwards, and the whole value of the pensions of officers junior to lieutenant. It will be necessary that officers applying for the capitalization of their pensions shall be examined as to the state of their health by a medical board, and if the medical report is satisfactory the pensions will be capitalized upon the principle that the lives of the officers are as good as average lives of the same age in England, and the commutation will be calculated at a rate of interest of 5 per cent., according to the table which forms Enclosure No. 3 to this despatch.

11. The officers of the Indian Navy should be invited to volunteer for the Bombay Marine, as well as for employment in any branch of the uncovenanted service in India. I have no doubt that such employment may be found for many of them, should they desire it, and I most earnestly impress upon your Excellency that it is the duty of the Government to provide in this manner for as large a number as can advantageously be so employed. A preference should be given to these officers in filling up all vacancies in maritime appointments, such as those of master attendant at the different presidencies or ports in India, port officers, emigration officers, and any situations on shore where the skill and professional acquirements of a naval officer would be useful. Whenever an officer of the Indian Navy in receipt of a pension, granted to him upon the abolition of that service, is appointed to any office in India, or under the Secretary of State for India in Council at home, it should be upon the condition that, if the emoluments of the appointment exceed the amount of his pension by one-fourth, he shall not receive any portion of his pension while he is so employed. If the emoluments are less than the pension and a fourth, such portion of the pension only shall be drawn as will make the total sum received annually by the officer equal to the amount of his pension and a fourth. An officer of the Indian Navy, upon ceasing to hold any such appointment, will receive his Indian Navy pension and, in addition, the pension, if any, to which he may be entitled under the regulations applicable to his subsequent employment. Officers volunteering for service in India will not be permitted to commute their pensions, or any portion of them, for a capital sum whilst so employed.

12. I rely upon the Government of Bombay to take care to discharge the crews of the vessels of the Indian Navy gradually and so as to prevent more seamen being thrown out of employment than can be absorbed in the merchant service or otherwise. Among the crews are many marine boys of various ages and qualifications who, having been sent out to India under articles of apprenticeship, must be kept upon full pay (and subsistence must be found for them if invalided) until the expiration of their articles, unless those who may be twenty-one years old, or the parents or guardians of such of them as may be under age, shall consent to cancel the articles of apprenticeship. This consent could probably be obtained in many instances by the offer of a small gratuity, and the Government of Bombay is authorized to make such allowances, according to the circumstances of each particular case. The greater portion, however, of these apprentices must now be good seamen, and it would be for the advantage of the public service to retain such men in preference to other seamen until the end of their apprenticeship. It is not intended to send out any more marine boys or apprentices to the local marine services.

13. Every officer on the effective list of the Indian Navy will, on his retiring in consequence of the abolition of that service, be allowed the passage money homeward of his actual rank. Several of these officers have already left India upon furlough or sick certificate, or with special leave of the local Government, under the authority given in my recent despatch to the Government of Bombay, in consequence of there being, no employment for them at present in India. In every such case, when, the officer eventually retires upon the abolition of the Indian Navy, passage money homeward will be allowed to him, provided he left India after the receipt at Bombay of your secretary's letter of the 17th of April, 1861, which ordered large reductions in the Indian Navy, and recommended its abolition; and provided that the Government shall not have already defrayed the cost of the officer's passage homeward.

(*To be continued.*)

AMERICA.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

(*From the Times, Dec.* 17.)

THE following is the Message of President Lincoln, read at the opening of Congress on December 1, and of which we published a fully summary yesterday:—

"Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives,—Since your last annual assembling another year of health and bountiful harvests has passed; and, while it has not pleased the Almighty to bless us with a return of peace, we can but press on, guided by the best light He gives us, trusting that in His own good time and wise way all will be well.

"The correspondence touching foreign affairs which has taken place during the last year is herewith submitted, in virtual compliance with a request to that effect made by the House of Representatives near the close of the last Session of Congress. If the condition of our relations with other nations is less gratifying than it has usually been at former periods, it is certainly more satisfactory than a nation so unhappily distressed as we are might reasonably have apprehended. In the month of June last there were some grounds to expect that the maritime Powers, which, at the beginning of our domestic difficulties, so unanimously and unnecessarily, as we think, recognized the insurgents as a belligerent, would soon recede from that position, which has proved only less injurious to themselves than to our own country; but the temporary reverses which afterwards befell the national arms, and which were exaggerated by our own disloyal children abroad, have hitherto delayed that act of simple justice.

"The civil war which has so radically changed for the moment the occupations and habits of the American people has necessarily disturbed the social conditions and affected very deeply the prosperity of the nations with which we have carried on a commerce that has been steadily increasing throughout a period of half a century. It has at the same time excited political ambitions and apprehensions which have produced a profound agitation throughout the civilized world. In this unusual agitation we have forborne from taking part in any controversy between foreign States and between parties or factions in such States. We have attempted no propagandism and acknowledged no revolution. But we have left to every nation the exclusive conduct and management of its own affairs. Our struggle has been, of course, contemplated by foreign nations with reference less to its own merits than to its supposed and often exaggerated effects, and the consequences resulting to those nations themselves. Nevertheless complaint on the part of this Government, even if it were just, would certainly be unwise.

"The treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the African slave trade has been put into operation with a good prospect of complete success. It is an occasion of special pleasure to acknowledge that the execution of it on the part of Her Majesty's Government has been marked by a jealous respect for the authority of the United States and the rights of their moral and loyal citizens.

"The Convention with the Hanover for the abolition of the Stade dues has been carried into full effect under the act of Congress for that purpose.

"A blockade of 3,000 miles of seacoast could not be established and vigorously enforced in a season of great commercial activity like the present without committing occasional mistakes and inflicting unintentional injuries upon foreign nations and their subjects. A civil war occurring in a country where foreigners reside and carry on trade under treaty stipulations is necessarily fruitful of complaints of the violation of neutral rights. All such collisions tend to excite misapprehensions, and possibly to produce mutual reclamations between nations which have a common interest in preserving peace and friendship. In clear cases of these kinds I have, so far as possible, heard and redressed complaints which have been presented by friendly Powers. There is, however, a large and augmenting number of doubtful cases upon which the Government is unable to agree with the Governments whose protection is demanded by the claimants. There are, moreover, many cases in which the United States or their citizens suffer wrongs from the naval or military authorities of foreign nations, which the Governments of these States are not at once prepared to redress. I have proposed to some of the foreign States thus interested mutual conventions to examine and adjust such complaints. This proposition has been made especially to Great Britain, to France, to Spain, and to Prussia. In each case it has been kindly received, but has not yet been formally adopted. I deem it my duty to recommend an appropriation in behalf of the owners of the Norwegian bark Admiral P. Tordens, Riola, which vessel was in May, 1861, prevented by the commander of the blockading force off Charleston from leaving that port with cargo notwithstanding a similar privilege had shortly before been granted to an English vessel. I have directed the Secretary of State to cause the papers in the case to be communicated to the proper committees.

"Applications have been made to me by many free Americans of African descent to favor their emigration, with a view to such colonization as was contemplated in recent acts of Congress. Other parties at home and abroad, some from interested motives, others upon patriotic considerations, and still others influenced by philanthropic sentiments, have suggested similar measures; while on the other hand, several of the Spanish American republics have protested against sending of such colonies to their respective territories. Under these circumstances, I have declined to move any such colony to any State without first obtaining the consent of its Government with an agreement on its part to receive and protect such emigrants in all their rights of freemen, and I have at the same time offered to the several States situated in the tropics, or having colonies there, to negotiate with them, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate, to favour the voluntary emigration of persons of that class, to their respective territories, upon conditions which shall be equal, just, and humane. Liberia and Hayti are as yet the only countries to which colonists of African descent from here could go with certainty of being received and adopted as citizens, and I regret to say that such persons contemplating colonization do not seem so willing to emigrate to those countries as to some others, nor so willing as I think their interest demands. I believe, however, the opinion among them in this respect is improving, and that ere long there will be an augmented and considerable emigration to both these countires from the United States.

"The new commercial treaty between the United States and the Sultan of Turkey has been carried into execution. A commercial and consular treaty has been negotiated, subject to the Senate's consent, with Liberia, and a similar negotiation is now pending with the Republic of Hayti. A considerable improvement of the national commerce is expected to result from these measures. Our relations with Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Russia, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, Austria, the Netherlands, Italy, Rome, and the other European States remain undisturbed. Very favourable relations also continue to be maintained with Turkey, Morocco, China, and Japan. During the last year there has not only been no change of our previous relations with the independent States of our own continent, but more friendly sentiments than have heretofore existed are believed to be entertained by these neighbours whose safety and progress are so intimately connected with our own. This statement specially applies to Mexico, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Peru, and Chili. The Commission under the Convention with the Republic of New Granada

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closed its session without having audited and passed upon all the claims which were submitted to it. A proposition is pending to revive the Convention, that it may be able to do more complete justice. The Commission between the United States and the Republic of Costa Rica has completed its labours and submitted its report. I have favoured the prospect for connecting the United States with Europe by an Atlantic telegraph, and a similar project to extend the telegraph from San Francisco, to connect by a Pacific telegraph with the wire which is being extended across the Russian empire.

"The territories of the United States, with unimportant exceptions, have remained undisturbed by the civil war, and they are exhibiting such evidence of prosperity as justifies the expectation that some of them will soon be in a condition to be organized as States, and be constitutionally admitted in to the Union. The immense mineral resources of some of those territories ought to be developed as rapidly as possible. Every step in that direction would have a tendency to improve the revenues of the Government and diminish the burdens of the people. It is worthy of your serious consideration whether some extraordinary measures to promote that end cannot be adopted. The means which suggests itself as most likely to be effective is a scientific exploration of the mineral regions in these territories, with a view to the publication of its results at home and in foreign countries—results which cannot fail to be auspicious.

"The condition of the finances will claim your most diligent consideration. The vast expenditures incident to the military and naval operations required for the suppression of the rebellion have hitherto been met with a promptitude and certainty unusual in similar circumstances, and the public credit has been fully maintained. The continuance of the war, however, and the increased disbursements made necessary by the augmented forces now in the field, demand your best reflections as to the best modes of providing the necessary revenues without injury to business, and with the least possible burdens upon labour. The suspension of specie payments by the banks soon after the commencement of your last Session made large issues of United States' notes unavoidable. In no other way could the payment of the troops, and the satisfaction of other just demands, be so economically or as well provided for. The judicious legislation of Congress, securing the receivability of these notes for loans and internal duties, and making them a 'legal tender' for other debts, has made them universal currency, and has satisfied, partially at least, and for the time, the long-felt want of a uniform circulating medium, saving thereby to the people immense sums in discounts and exchanges.

"A return to specie payments, however, at the earliest period compatible with due regard to all interests, should ever be kept in view.

"Fluctuations in the value of currency are always injurious, and to reduce these fluctuations to the lowest possible point will always be a leading purpose in wise legislation.

"Convertibility prompt and certain convertibility into coin, is generally acknowledged to be the best and surest safeguard against them, and it is extremely doubtful whether a circulation of United States' notes payable in coin, and sufficiently large for the wants of the people, can be permanently, usefully, and safely maintained. Is there, then, any other mode in which the necessary provision for the public wants can be made, and the great advantages of a safe and uniform currency secured?

"I know of none which promises so certain results, and at the same time so unobjectionable, as the organization of banking associations under a general Act of Congress, well guarded in its provisions. To such associations the Government might furnish circulating notes on the security of United States' bonds deposited in the Treasury. These notes prepared under the supervision of proper officers, being uniform in appearance and security, and convertible always into coin, would at once protect labour against the evils of a vicious currency, and facilitate commerce by cheap and safe exchanges. A moderate reservation from the interest on the bonds would compensate the United States for the preparation and distribution of the notes and a general supervision of the system, and would lighten the burden of that part of the public debt employed as securities. The public credit, moreover, would be greatly improved, and the negotiations of new loans greatly facilitated, by the steady market demand for Government bonds which the adoption of the proposed system would create.

"It is an additional recommendation of the measure, of considerable weight in many judgment, that it would reconcile, as far as possible, all existing interests, by the opportunity offered to existing institutions to reorganize under the Act, substituting only the secured, uniform national circulation for the local and various circulation, secured and unsecured, now issued by them.

"The receipts into the treasury from all sources, including loans and balance from the preceding year, for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1862, were $583,885,247 6c., of which sum $49,056,397 62c. was derived from Customs; $1,795,231 73c. from the direct tax; from public lands, $152,203 77c.; from miscellaneous sources, $931,787 64c.; from loans in all forms, $529,692,460 50c. The remainder, $2,257,065 80c., was the balance from last year. The disbursements during the same period were:—For Congressional, Executive, and Judicial purposes, $5,939,009 29c.; for foreign Intercourse, $1,339,710 35c.; for miscellaneous expenses, including the Mints, loans, Post-office deficiencies, collection of revenue, and other like charges, $14,129,771 50c.; for expenses under the Interior Department, $3,102,985 52c.; under the War Department, $394,368,407 36c.; under the Navy Department, $42,674,569 69c. for interest on the public debt, $13,190,324 45c.; and for the payment of the public debt, including reimbursement of temporary loans and redemptions, $96,096,922 9c.; making an aggregate of $57,096,841,700 25c., and leaving a balance in Treasury on the 1st day of July, 1862, of $13,043,546 81c. It should be observed that the sum of $96,096,922 9c. expended for reimbursements and redemption of the public debt, being included also in the loans made, may be properly deducted both from the receipts and expenditures, leaving the actual receipts for the year $487,788,324 97c., and the expenditures $474,744,768 16c. Other information on the subject of the finances will be found in the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to whose statements and views I invite your most candid and considerate attention.

"The Reports of the Secretaries of the Navy and War are herewith transmitted. These Reports, though lengthy, are scarcely more than brief abstracts of the very numerous and extensive transactions and operations conducted through these Departments, nor could I give a summary of them here upon any principle which would admit of its being much shorter than the reports themselves. I therefore content myself with laying the Reports before you, and asking your attention to them.

"It gives me pleasure to report a decided improvement in the financial condition of the Post-office Department as compared with several preceding years. The receipts for the fiscal year 1861 amounted to $8,349,296 40c., which embraced the revenue from all the States of the Union for three-quarters of that year. Notwithstanding the cessation of revenue from the so-called Seceded States during the last fiscal year, the increase of the correspondence of the loyal States has been sufficient to produce a revenue during the same year of $8,299,820 90c., being only $50,000 less than was derived from all the States of the Union during the previous year. The expenditures show a still more favourably result. The amount expended in 1861 was $13,606,759 11c. For the last year the amount has been reduced to $11,125,364 13c., showing a decrease of about $2,481,000 in the expenditures as compared with the preceding year, and about $3,750,000 as compared with the fiscal year 1860. The deficiency in the Department for the previous year was $4,551,966 98c. For the last fiscal year it was reduced to $2,112,814 57c. The favourable results are, in part, owing to the cessation of mail service in the insurrectionary States, and inpart to a casual review of all expenditures in that Department in the interest of economy. The efficiency of the postal service, it is believed, has also been much improved. The Postmaster-General also opened a correspondence, through the Department of State, with foreign Governments, proposing a convention of postal representatives for the purpose of simplifying the rates of foreign postage, and to expedite the foreign mails. This proposition, equally important to our adopted citizens and to the commercial interests of this country, has been favourable entertained and agreed to by all the Governments from whom replies have been received. I ask the attention of Congress to the suggestions of the Postmaster-General in his Report respecting the further legislation required, in his opinion, for the benefit of the postal service.

"The Secretary of the Interior reports as follows in regards to the public lands:—'The public lands have ceased to be a source of revenue. From the 1st of July, 1861, to the 30th of September, 1862, the entire cash receipts from the sale of lands were $137,476, 26c., a sum much less than the expense of our land system during the same period. The Homestead Law, which will take effect on the 1st of January next, offers such inducements to settlers that sales for cash cannot be expected to an extent sufficient to meet the expenses of the General Land-office and the cost of surveying and bringing the land into market.'

"The discrepancy between the sum here stated as arising from the sales of the public lands, and the sum derived from the same source as reported from the Treasury Department, arises, as I understand from the fact that the periods of time, though apparently, were not really coincident at the beginning point, the Treasury Report including a considerable sum now which had previously been reported from the Interior, sufficiently large to greatly overreach the sum derived from the three months now reported upon by the Interior, and not by the Treasury.

"The Indian tribes upon our frontiers have during the past year manifested a spirit of insubordination, and at several points have engaged in open hostilities against the white settlements in their vicinity. The tribes occupying the Indian country south of Kansas renounced their allegiance to the United States, and entered into treaties with the insurgents. Those who remained loyal to the United States were driven from the country. The Chief of the Cherokees has visited this city for the purpose of restoring the former relations of the tribe with the United States. He alleges that they were constrained by superior force to enter into treaties with the insurgents, and that the United States neglected to furnish the protection which their treaty stipulations required.

"In the month of August last the Sioux Indians, in Minnesota, attacked the settlements in their vicinity with extreme ferocity, killing, indiscriminately, men, women, and children. This attack was wholly unexpected, and therefore no means of defence had been provided. It is estimated that not less than 800 persons were killed by the Indians, and a large amount of property was destroyed. How this outbreak was induced is not definitely known, and suspicions, which may be unjust, need not to be stated. Information was received by the Indian Bureau from different sources, about the time hostilities were commenced, that a simultaneous attack was to be made upon the white settlements by all the tribes between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains. The State of Minnesota has suffered great injury from this Indian war. A large portion of her territory has been depopulated, and a severe loss has been sustained by the destruction of property. The people of that State manifest much anxiety for the removal of the tribes beyond the limits of the State as a guarantee against further hostilities. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs will furnish full details.

"I submit for your especial consideration whether our Indian system shall not be remodelled. Many wise and good men have been impressed with the belief that this can be profitably done.

"I submit a statement of the proceedings of the Commissioners, which shows the progress that has been made in the enterprise of constructing the Pacific Railroad, and this suggests the earliest completion of the road, and also the favourable action of Congress upon the projects now pending before them for enlarging the capacities of the great canals in New York and Illinois, as being of vital and rapidly increasing importance to the whole nation, and especially to the vast interior region hereinafter to be noticed at some greater length. I propose having prepared and laid before you at an early day some interesting and valuable statistical information upon this subject. The military and commercial importance of enlarging the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and improving the Illinois River, is presented in the report of Colonel Webster to the Secretary of War, and now transmitted to Congress. I respectfully ask attention to it.

"To carry out the provisions of the Act of Congress of the 15th of May last, I have caused the Department of Agriculture of the United States to be organized. The Commissioner informs me that within the period of a few months this department has established an extensive system of correspondence and exchange, both at home and abroad, which promises to effect highly beneficial results in the development of a correct knowledge of recent improvements in agriculture, in the introduction of new products, and in the collection of the agricultural statistics of the different States. Also, that it will soon be prepared to distribute largely seeds, cereals, plants, and cuttings, and has already published and liberally diffused much valuable information in anticipation of a more elaborate report, which will in due time be furnished, embracing some valuable tests in chymical science now in progress in the laboratory. The creation of this department was for the more immediate benefit of a large class of our most valuable citizens, and I trust that the liberal basis upon which it has been organized will not only meet your approbation, but that it will realize at no distant day all the fondest anticipations of its most sanguine friends, and become the fruitful source of advantage to all our people.

"On the 22d day of September last a proclamation was issued by the Executive, a copy of which is herewith submitted. In accordance with the purpose expressed in the second paragraph of that paper, I now respectfully recall your attention to what may be called 'Compensated Emancipation.' A nation may be said to consist of its territory, its people, and its laws. The territory is the only part which is of certain durability. One generation passeth away, and another generation cometh, but the earth abideth for ever. It is of the first importance to duly consider and estimate this ever-enduring part. That portion of the earth's surface which is owned and inhabited by the people of the United States is well adapted to be the home of one national family, and it is not well adapted for two or more. Its vast extent and its variety of climate and production are of advantage in this age for one people, whatever they might have been in former ages. Steam and telegraphs, in intelligence, have brought these to be an advantageous combination for one united people.

"In my Inaugural Address I briefly pointed out the total inadequacy of disunion as a remedy for the differences between the people of the two sections. I did so in language which I cannot improve, and which, therefore, I beg to repeat:—'One section of our country believes slavery is right and ought to be extended, while the other believes it is wrong and ought not to be extended.' This is the only substantial dispute. The Fugitive Slave clause of the Constitution and the law for suppression of the African slave trade are each as well enforced, perhaps, as any law can ever be in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law itself. The great body of the people abide by the dry legal obligation in both cases, and a few break over in each. This, I think, cannot be perfectly cured, and it would be worse in both cases after the separation of the sections than before. The foreign slave trade, now imperfectly suppressed, would be ultimately revived without restriction, in one section, while fugitive slaves, now only partially surrendered, would not be surrendered at all by the other. Physically speaking, we cannot separate; we cannot remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced, and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other, but the different parts of our country cannot do this. They cannot but remain face to face, and intercourse, either amicable or hostile, must continue between them. Is it possible, then, to make that intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separation than before? Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws are among friends? Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always, and when, after much loss on both sides and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical old questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you.

"There is no line, straight or croocked, suitable for a national boundary upon which to divide. Trace through from east to west, upon the line between the free and slave country, and we shall find a little more than one-third of its length are rivers easy to be crossed and populated, or soon to be populated thickly upon both sides, while nearly all its remaining length are merely surveyor's lines, over which people may well walk back and forth without any consciousness of their presence. No part of this line can be made any more difficult to pass by writing it down on paper or parchment as a national boundary. The fact of separation, if it comes, gives up on the part of the sectional obligations upon the seceding section the *fugitive* slave clause along with all other constitutional obligations upon the section seceded from, while I should expect no treaty stipulation would ever be made to take its place.

"But there is another difficulty. The great interior region bound east by the Alleghanies, north by the British dominions, west by the Rocky Mountains, and south by the line along which the culture of corn and cotton meets, and which includes parts of Virginia, part of Tennesse, all of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, and the Terriorities of Dakotah, Nebraska, and part of Colorado, has about ten millions of people, and will have 50 millions within 50 years, if not prevented by any political folly or mistake. It contains more than one-third of the country owned by the United States, certainly more than 1,000,000 of square miles. If half as populous as Massachusetts already is, it would have more than 75,000,000 of people. A glance at the map shows that, territorially speaking, it is the great body of the Republic. The other parts are but marginal borders to it, the magnificent region sloping west from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific being the deepest and also the richest in undeveloped resources. In the production of provisions, grains, grasses, and all which proceed from them, this great interior region is naturally one of the most important in the world. Ascertain from the statistics the small proportion of the region which has as yet been brought into cultivation, and also the large and rapidly increasing amount of its products, and we shall be overwhelmed with the magnitude of the prospect presented, and yet this region has no sea coast, touches no ocean anywhere. As part of one nation its people now find, and may for ever find, their way to Europe by New York, to South America and Africa by New Orleans, and to Asia by San Francisco. But separate our common countrymen into two nations, as designed by the present rebellion, and every man of this great interior region is thereby cut off from some one or more of these outlets, not, perhaps, by a physical barrier, but by embarrassing and onerous trade regulations; and this is true wherever the dividing or boundary line may be fixed. Place it between the now free and slave country, or place it south of Kentucky, or north of Ohio, and still the truth remains that none south of it can trade to any place north of it, and none north of it can trade to any port or place south of it, except upon terms dictated by a Government foreign to them. These outlets, east, west, and south are indispensable to the well-being of the people inhabiting, and to inhabit, this vast interior region. Which of the three may be the best is no proper question. All are better than either, and all of right belong to that people and to their successors for ever. True to themselves, they will not ask where a line of separation shall be, but will vow rather that there shall be no such line. Nor are the marginal regions less interested in these communications to and through them to the great outside world. They, too, and each of them, must have access to this Egypt of the West without paying toll at the crossing of any national boundary. Our national strife springs not from our permanent part, not from the land we inhabit, not from our national homestead. There is no possible severing of this but would multiply, and not mitigate, the evils among us. In all its adaptations and aptitudes it demands union and abhors separation. In fact, it will ere long force reunion, however much of blood and treasure the separation might have cost. Our strife pertains to ourselves, to the passing generations of men, and it cannot, without convulsion, be hushed for ever with the passing of the generation.

"In this view I recommend the adoption of the following Resolution and Articles amendatory of the Constitution of the United States:—

"'Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following Articles be proposed to the Legislatures or Conventions of the several States, as Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all or any of which Articles, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures or Conventions, to be valid as a part or parts of the said Constitution,—viz.:—

"'Article.—Every State wherein slavery now exists which shall abolish the same therein at any time or times before the 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord 1900 shall receive compensation from the United States, as follows, to wit:—

"'The President of the United States shall deliver to every such State bonds of the United States, bearing interest at the rate of —— for each slave shown to have been therein by the eighth census of the United States, said bonds to be delivered to such State by instalments, or in one parcel at the completion of the abolishment, accordingly as the same shall have been gradual or at one time within such State, and interest shall begin to run upon any such bond only from the proper time of its delivery as aforesaid and afterward. Any State having received bonds as aforesaid, and afterward introducing or tolerating slavery therein, shall refund to the United States the bonds so received or the value thereof and all interest paid thereon.

"'Article.—All slaves who shall have enjoyed actual freedom, by the chances of the war, at any time before the end of the rebellion, shall be for ever free; but all owners of such, who shall not have been disloyal, shall be compensated for them at the same rate as is provided for States adopting abolishment of slavery, but in such a way that no slave shall be twice accounted for.

"'Article.—Congress may appropriate money and otherwise provide for colonizing free coloured persons, with their own consent, at any place or places without the United States.'

"I beg indulgence to discuss these proposed Articles at some length.

"Without slavery the rebellion could never have existed—without slavery it could not continue. Among the friends of the Union there is great diversity of sentiment and of policy in regard to slavery and the African race among us. Some would abolish it suddenly, and without compensation; some would abolish it gradually, and with compensation; some would remove the freed people from us, and some would retain them with us, and there are yet other minor diversities. Because of these diversities we waste much strength in struggles among ourselves; by mutual concession we should harmonize and act together. This would be a compromise among the friends and not with the enemies of the Union. These Articles are intended to embody a plan of such mutual concessions. If the plan shall be adopted, it is assumed that emancipation will follow, at least in several of the States. As to the first Article, the main points are:—

"1. The emancipation.

"2. The length of time for consummating (37 years); and,

"3. The compensation.

"The emancipation will be unsatisfactory to the advocates of perpetual slavery, but the length of time should greatly mitigate their dissatisfaction. The time spares both races from the evils of sudden derangement; in fact, from the necessity of any derangement, while most of those whose habitual course of thought will be disturbed by the measure will have passed away before its consummation. They will never see it. Another class will hail the prospect of emancipation, but will deprecate the length of time. They will feel that it gives too little to the now living slaves. But it really gives them much. It saves them from the vagrant destitution which must largely attend immediate emancipation in localities where their numbers are very great, and it gives the inspiriting assurance that their posterity shall be free for ever. The plan leaves to each State choosing to act under it to abolish slavery now or at the end of the century, or at any intermediate time, or by degrees extending over the whole or any part of the period, and it obliges no two States to proceed alike. It also provides for compensation, and generally the mode of making it. This, it would seem, must further mitigate the dissatisfaction of those who favour perpetual slavery, and especially of those who are to receive compensation. Doubtless some of those who are to pay and not to receive will object; yet that the measure is both just and economical is certain.

"The liberation of the slaves is the destruction of property; property acquired by decent or by purchase, the same as any other property.

"It is no less true for having been often said that the people of the South are no more responsible for the original introduction of this property than are the people of the North; and when it is remembered how unhesitatingly we use—all of us use—cotton and sugar, and share the profits of dealing in them, it may not be quite safe to say that the South has been more responsible than the North for its continuance. If, then, for a common object this property is to be sacrificed, is it not just that it be done at a common charge? And if with less money, or money more easily paid, we can preserve the benefits of the Union by this means that we can by the war alone, is it not also economical to do it. Let us consider it then. Let us ascertain the sum we have expended in the war since compensated emancipation was proposed last March, and consider whether, if that measure had been promptly accepted by even some of the slave States, the same sum would not have done more to close the war than has been otherwise done. If so, the measure would save money, and in that view would be a prudent and economical measure. Certainly, it is not so easy to pay something as it is to pay nothing. But it is easier to pay a large sum than it is to pay a larger one, and it is easier to pay any sum when we are able than it is to pay it before we are able. The war requires them at once. The aggregate sum necessary for compensated emancipation, of course, would be large, both it would require no ready cash, nor bonds even, any faster than the emancipation progresses. This might not, and probably would not, close before the end of the 37 years. At that time we shall probably have 100,000,000 of people to share the burden, instead of 31,000,000, as now; and, not only so, but the increase of our population may be expected to continue for a long time after the period as rapidly as before, because our territory will not have become full. I do not state this inconsiderately. At the same ratio of increase which we have maintained on an average from our first National Census in 1790, until that of 1860, we should, in 1900, have a population of 103,208,415, and why may we not continue that ratio far beyond that period? Our abundant room, our broad National homestead is our ample resource. Were our territory as limited as are the British Isles, very certainly our population could not expand as stated. Instead of receiving the foreign born, as now, we should be compelled to send part of the native-born away; but such is not our condition. We have 2,963,000 square miles. Europe has 3,800,000 with a population averaging 73⅓ persons to the square mile. Why may not our country at some time average as many? Is it less fertile? Has it more waste surface by mountains, rivers, lakes, deserts, or other causes? Is it inferior to Europe in any natural advantage? If, then, we are at some time to be as populous as Europe, how soon? As to when this may be we can judge by the past and the present. As to when it will, if ever, depends much on whether we maintain the Union. Several of our States are above the average European population of 73⅓ to the square mile. Massachusetts has 157, Rhode Island 133; New York and New Jersey each 80; and two other great States, Pennsylvania and Ohio, are not far below, the former having 63, and the latter 59. The States, already above the European average, except New York, have increased in as rapid ratio since passing that point as ever before; while no one of them is equal to some other parts of our country in natural capacity for sustaining a dense population.

"Taking the nation in the aggregate, we find its population and ratio of increase for the several decennial periods to be as follows:—

1790	... 3,923,827		
1800	... 5,305,937—35.02	per cent. ratio of increase.	
1810	... 7,239,314—36·45	,,	,,
1820	... 9,638,131—33·13	,,	,,
1830	...12,866,020—33·49	,,	,,
1840	...17,069,453—32·67	,,	,,
1850	...23,191,876—35·87	,,	,,
1860	...31,443,790—35·58	,,	,,

"This shows an average decennial increase of 34·60 per cent. in population through the 70 years from our first to our last census taken. It is seen that the ratio of increase at no one of these seven periods is either two per cent. below or two per cent. above the average, thus showing how inflexible, and, consequently, how reliable the law of increase in our case is. Assuming that it will continue, it gives the following results:—1870, 42,323,341; 1880, 56,967,216; 1890, 76,677,872; 1900, 103,208,415; 1910, 138,918,526; 1920, 186,984,335; 1930, 251,680,914. These figures show that our country may be as populous as Europe now is, at some point between 1920 and 1930,—say about 1925—our territory, at 73⅓ persons to the square mile, being of the capacity to contain 217,186,000; and we will reach this, too, if we do not ourselves relinquish the chances by the folly and evils of disunion, or by long and exhausting war, springing from the only great element of national discord among us. While it cannot be foreseen exactly how much one huge example of secession breeding lesser ones indefinitely would retard the population, civilization, and prosperity, no one can doubt that the extent of it would be very great and injurious.

"The proposed emancipation would shorten the war, perpetuate peace, insure this increase of the population, and proportionately of the wealth of the country. With this we should pay all the emancipation would cost, together with our other debts, easier than we should pay our other debts without it. If we had allowed our old national debt to run at 6 per cent. per annum, simple interest, from the end of our revolutionary struggle till to-day without paying anything on either principal or interest, each man of us would owe less upon that debt now than each man owed upon it then, and this because our increase of men through the whole period has been greater than 6 per cent., and has run faster than the interest upon the debt. Thus time alone relieves a debtor nation so long as its population increases faster than unpaid interest accumulates upon its debt. This fact would be no excuse for delaying the payment of what is justly due, but it shows the great importance of time in this connexion, the great advantage of a policy by which we shall not have to pay, until we number 100,000,000, what by a different policy we should have to pay now, when the number is but 31,000,000. In a word, it shows that a dollar will be much harder to pay for the war than will be a dollar for emancipation on the proposed plan—and then the latter will cost no blood, no precious life. It will be a saving to both.

"As to the second article, I think it would be impracticable to return to bondage the class of persons therein contemplated. Some of them doubtless, in the property sense, belong to loyal owners, and hence provision is made in this article for compensating such.

"The third article relates to the future of the freed people. It does not oblige, but merely authorizes, Congress to aid in colonizing such as may consent. This ought not to be regarded as objectionable on the one hand or on the other, insomuch as it comes to nothing unless by mutual consent of the people to be deported and the American voters, through their representatives in Congress.

"I cannot make it better known than it already is that I strongly favour colonization, and yet I wish to say there is an objection urged against the coloured persons remaining in the country which is largely imaginary, if not sometimes malicious. It is insisted that their presence would injure and displace white labour and white labourers. If there ever could be a proper time for mere arguments, that time surely is not now. In times like the present, men should utter nothing for which they would not willingly be responsible through time and eternity.

"Is it true, then, that coloured people can displace any more white labour by being free than remaining slaves? If they stay in their old places, they jostle no white labourers. If they leave their old places, they leave them open to white labourers. Logically there is neither more nor less of it. Emancipation, even without deportation, would probably enhance the wages of white labour, and very surely would not reduce them. Thus the customary amount of labour would still have to be performed. The freed people would surely not do more than their old proportion of it, and very probably for a time would do less, leaving an increased part to white labourers, bringing their labour into greater demand, and consequently enhancing the wages of it. With deportation, even to a limited extent, enhancing wages to white labour is mathematically certain. Labour is like any other commodity in the market,—increase the demand for it, and you increase the price of it. Reduce the supply of black labour by colonizing the black labourers out of the country, and by precisely so much you increase the demand for and wages of white labour. But it is dreaded that the freed people will swarm forth and cover the whole land. Are they not already in the land? Will liberation make them any more numerous? Equally distributed among the whites of the whole country, there would be but one coloured to seven whites. Could the one in any way greatly disturb the seven?

"There are many communities now having more than one free coloured person to seven whites, and this without any apparent consciousness of evil from it. The district of Columbia and the States of Maryland and Delaware are all in his condition. The district has more than one free coloured person to six whites, and yet in its frequent petitions to Congress I believe it has never presented the presence of free coloured persons as one of its grievances.

"But why should Emancipation South send the freed people North? People of any colour seldom run unless there be something to run from. Heretofore coloured people to some extent have fled North from bondage, and now, perhaps, from both bondage and destitution; but if gradual emancipation or deportation be adopted, they will have neither to flee from. Their old masters will give them wages, at least until new labourers can be procured, and the freed men in turn will gladly give their labour for the wages till new homes can be found for them in congenial climes and with people of their own blood and race.

"This proposition can be trusted to the mutual interests involved, and, in any event, cannot the North decide for itself whether to receive them? Again as practice proves more than theory in any case, has there been any irruption of coloured people northward because of the abolishment of slavery in this district last spring?

"What I have said of the proportion of free coloured persons to the whites in the district is from the census of 1860, having no reference to persons called contrabands, nor to those made free by the Act of Congress abolishing slavery here. The plan consisting of these articles is recommended, not but that a restoration of the National authority would be accepted without its adoption, nor that the war, nor proceedings under the Proclamation of Septemer 22, 1862, will be stayed because of the recommendation of this plan. Its timely adoption, I doubt not, would bring restoration, and thereby stay both. And, notwithstanding this plan, the recommendation that Congress provide by law for compensating any State which may adopt emancipation before this plan shall have been acted upon is hereby earnestly renewed. Such would only be an advanced part of the plan, and the same arguments apply to both.

"This plan is recommended as a means, not in exclusion of, but additional to, all others for restoring and preserving the national authority throughout the Union. The subject is presented exclusively in its economical aspect. The plan would, I am confident, secure peace more speedily than can be done by force alone, while it would cost less considering amounts and manner of payment, and times of payment, and the amounts would be easier paid than will be the additional cost of the war, if we rely solely upon force.

"It is most likely—very likely—that it would cost no blood at all. The plan is proposed as permanent constitutional law. It cannot become such without the concurrence of, first, two-thirds of Congress, and afterwards three-fourths of the States. The requisite three-fourths of the States will necessarily include seven of the Slave States. Their concurrence, if obtained, will give assurance of their severally adopting emancipation at no distant day upon the new constitutional terms. This assurance would end the struggle now and save the Union for ever.

"I do not forget the gravity which should characterize a paper addressed to the Congress of the nation by the Chief Magistrate of the nation; nor do I forget that some of you are my seniors, nor that many of you have more experience than I in the conduct of public affairs; yet I trust that, in view of the great responsibility resting upon me, you will perceive no want of respect to yourselves in any undue earnestness I may seem to display.

"Is it doubted, then, that the plan I propose, if adopted, would shorten the war, and thus lessen its expenditure of money and of blood? Is it doubted that it would restore the national authority and national prosperity, and perpetuate both indefinitely?

"Is it doubted that we here, Congress and Executive, can secure its adoption? Will not the good people respond to a united and earnest appeal from us? Can we, can they, by any other means, so certainly or so speedily assure these vital objects? We can succeed only by concert. It is not, 'Can any of us imagine better?' but 'Can we all do better?' Object whereso-ever is possible, still the question recurs, 'Can we do better?'

"The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with difficulties, and we must rise with the occasion. As our case is new, so we must think anew and act anew. We must disenthrall ourselves, and then we shall save our country.

"Fellow citizens, we cannot escape history. We of this Congress will be remembered in spite of ourselves. No personal significance or insignificance can spare one or another of us. The fiery trial through which we pass will light us down in honour or dishonour to the latest generation.

"We say that we are for the Union. The word will not forget that while we say this we do know how to save the Union. The world knows we do know how to save it. We, even we here, hold the power and bear the responsibility.

"In giving freedom to the slave we assure freedom to the free, honourable alike in what we give and what we preserve.

"We shall nobly save or meanly lose the last, best hope of the earth.

"Other means may succeed; this could not fail.

"The way is plain, peaceful, generous, just—a way which, if followed, the world will for ever applaud, and God must for ever bless. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

"Washington, Dec. 1, 1862."

Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—A fresh Consignment of the following celebrated Brandies in one dozen Cases:
Ducemier's.
Brandenbury Freres.
Hernozants.
Church Gate. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.—A light sound BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen Apply to MR. CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at Messrs EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT. BARTON & GUESTIER, BEYCHEVELLE CLARET, and RUINART PERE, and FILS CHAMPAGNE, just arrived.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.
Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bombay, 6th May 1861.

FOR SALE.—The following superior WINES—

Sparkling Moselle in Cases of 1-Dozen			Quarts.
Ditto	ditto	2	Pints.
Sparkling Hock	ditto	1	Quarts.
Ditto	ditto	2	Pints.
Ruedesheim	ditto	2	do.

Apply to S. BURSTALL & Co.

JUST RECEIVED.—Per Ships *Caledonian* and *Sea Horse*. Tennent's Beer in quarts and pints. Tennent's Porter in quarts and pints, in magnificent condition. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply at the Godowns of GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—RUM, of superior quality and strength, in Hogsheads and Butts.
FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.
Bombay, 19th December 1862.

FOR SALE.—CHILLINGWORTH'S CROWN WINES.—Just received ex *Gloriana*.
The Undersigned respectfully beg to call the attention of their Customers, Military Messes in Bombay, Bengal, and Madras, and the public in general at the Presidency and at Outstations, to their stock of really first-rate Crown Wines, from the well-known Firm of Messrs. Chillingworth and Sons, consisting of Pale and Golden Sherries, and Port in quarts and pints. Also superior Pale and Golden Sherry bottled in Bombay. The superior quality of the Wines is guaranteed.
JEWAJEE RUTTONJEE'S SONS,
Apollo Street.

JUST RECEIVED, per ship *Empress of India*.—A fresh consignment of the celebrated [illegible] Candles. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

[From 22nd December 1862, and until further notice.]

TIME TABLE,

SHOWING THE TIME ABOUT WHICH THE TRAINS MAY BE EXPECTED TO ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE SEVERAL STATIONS.

NOTICE.—Bombay time is kept at all Stations on the Railway. The Doors of the Booking Offices will be closed five minutes earlier than the times mentioned in the following Tables, after which no person can be admitted. To insure personal Luggage being booked to be forwarded by Passenger Trains, it must be delivered at the Stations at least fifteen minutes earlier than the times mentioned.

DOWN TRAINS.

Distance Miles.	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Sundays only	Sundays only	Sundays only	Sundays only
		A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.		P.M.
	Bombay .... Dep.	9 0	9 0	7 45	8 0	2 30	5 25	5 35	8 45	10 0	...	2 30
2½	Byculla .... ,,	9 22	9 20	8 0	8 22	2 45	5 37	5 53	9 0	10 22	...	2 45
5½	Dadur .... ,,	...	...	8 13	8 35	...	5 45	...	9 13	...	...	2 56
8	Mahim .... Arr.	...	...	8 22	...	...	6 0	...	9 22	...	...	3 10
9½	Coorla .... Dep.	9 45	9 38	...	8 50	...	...	6 14	...	10 45	...	...
16¾	Bhandoop ...... ,,	...	...	...	9 15	...	...	6 38	...	11 12	...	...
20¼	Tannah .... ,,	10 27	10 10	...	9 33	3 31	...	7 10	...	11 30	...	...
33¼	Callian .... Arr.	11 5	10 43	...	10 10	4 5	...	8 0	...	12 5	...	...
	Callian .... Dep.	...	10 55	...	10 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Titwalla .... ,,	...	11 20	...	10 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49½	Wassind .... ,,	...	11 50	...	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53½	Shapoor .... ,,	...	12 3	...	11 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
66½	Khurdee .... ,,	...	12 45	...	12 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
75	Kussarah ...... Arr.	...	1 20	...	12 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

THULL GHAUT 11¼ MILES.

					P.M.							
	Egutpoora ... Dep.	...	6 30	...	6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
90½	Nandore .... ,,	...	7 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
106½	Deolalee for Nassick ... ,,	...	8 10	...	7 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
126	Niphar .... ,,	...	9 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
136½	Lassulgaum ... ,,	...	9 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
152	Munmar .... ,,	...	10 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
167½	Nandgaum ... ,,	...	11 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
193½	Chalisgaum ... ,,	...	1 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
205¼	Kujgaum .... ,,	...	2 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
221½	Pachora .... ,,	...	3 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
237½	Mussawud .... ,,	...	4 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
250½	Julgaum ...... Arr.	...	5 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		A.M.	P.M.									
	Callian ...... Dep.	11 12	10 50	...	...	4 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
41½	Budlapoor ...... ,,	11 40	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53½	Narel .... ,,	12 25	12 0	...	...	5 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
66½	Tillowlee ...... ,,	1 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Campoolee ... Arr.	1 15	12 45	...	...	5 50	...	...	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

Miles.	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Sundays only	Sundays only	Sundays only	Sundays only
		P.M.	A.M.			P.M.						
	Khandalla ... Dep.	4 15	4 0	...	...	8 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
73½	Lanowlee ...... ,,	4 35	4 20	...	...	8 40	...	...	...	...	...	...
83	Kirkulla .... ,,	5 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
91½	Tulligaum ...... ,,	5 35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
109	Kirkee .... ,,	6 25	6 15	...	...	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
112½	Poona .... Arr.	6 40	6 25	...	...	10 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Poona .... Dep.	...	7 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130½	Ooroolee ...... ,,	...	8 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146½	Kheirgaum ... ,,	...	9 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
132½	Patus .... ,,	...	9 42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
177	Decksal .... ,,	...	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
188½	Poomulwaree ,,	...	11 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
206½	Jehwoor ...... ,,	...	12 38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
216½	Keim .... ,,	...	1 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
227½	Barsee Road ... ,,	...	1 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
237½	Marheh .... ,,	...	2 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
255½	Mohol .... ,,	...	3 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
276½	Sholapore ... Arr.	...	4 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

UP TRAINS.

Distance Miles.	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Sundays only	Sundays only	Sundays only
		Noon.									
	Sholapore ...... Dep.	12 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20½	Mohol .... ,,	1 28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Marheh .... ,,	2 26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48½	Barsee Road ...... ,,	3 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Keim .... ,,	3 36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	Jehwoor .... ,,	4 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
87½	Poomulwaree ... ,,	5 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
99½	Decksal .... ,,	5 49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
123½	Patus .... ,,	7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130	Kheirgaum ...... ,,	7 27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
146	Ooroolee .... ,,	8 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
163½	Poona .... Arr.	9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		P.M.	A.M.								
	Poona .... Dep.	9 50	9 0	2 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
167½	Kirkee .... ,,	10 5	9 20	2 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
184½	Tulligaum ...... ,,	...	10 20	3 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
194½	Kirkulla .... ,,	...	10 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
202½	Lanowlee .... ,,	11 53	11 23	4 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
205½	Khandalla ...... Arr.	12 8	11 38	4 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

BHORE GHAUT 6 MILES.

	STATIONS.	Wk. days & Sundays	Wk. days & Sundays	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Week days only	Sundays only	Sundays only	Sundays only
		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.							
	Campoolee ...... Dep.	8 15	2 0	7 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
[illegible]	Tillowlee ...... ,,	...	2 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
222½	Narel .... ,,	4 10	3 5	7 54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
234½	Budlapoor .... ,,	4 45	3 48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
243	Callian .... Arr.	5 13	4 7	8 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
					A.M.	A.M.					
	Julgaum .... Dep.	...	...	...	11 45	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Mussawud ...... ,,	...	...	...	12 35	...	...	...	...	...	...
29½	Pachora .... ,,	...	...	...	1 35	...	...	...	...	...	...
45½	Kujgaum .... ,,	...	...	...	2 40	...	...	...	...	...	...
57½	Chalisgaum ...... ,,	...	...	...	3 35	...	...	...	...	...	...
77½	Nandgaum ...... ,,	...	...	...	5 25	...	...	...	...	...	...
98½	Munmar .... ,,	...	...	...	6 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
114	Lassulgaum ...... ,,	...	...	...	7 30	...	...	...	...	...	...
124½	Niphar .... ,,	...	...	...	8 20	...	...	...	...	...	...
144½	Deolalee for Nassick ,,	...	...	...	10 0	8 5	...	...	...	...	...
160½	Nandore .... ,,	...	...	...	10 55	8 55	...	...	...	...	...
175½	Egutpoora ...... Arr.	...	...	...	11 55	9 0	...	...	...	...	...

THULL GHAUT 11¼ MILES.

					A.M.	P.M.					
	Kussarah ...... Dep.	...	...	...	4 15	2 0	...	...	...	...	...
184	Khurdee .... ,,	...	...	...	4 45	2 30	...	...	...	...	...
197½	Shapoor .... ,,	...	...	...	5 35	3 15	...	...	...	...	...
201½	Wassind .... ,,	...	...	...	5 55	3 30	...	...	...	...	...
219½	Titwalla .... ,,	...	...	...	6 30	4 5	...	...	...	...	...
217¾	Callian .... Arr.	...	...	...	6 55	4 25	...	...	...	...	...
		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
	Callian .... Dep.	5 23	4 15	8 50	7 20	4 30	...	...	...	5 20	...
255½	Tannah .... ,,	6 2	4 50	9 25	8 30	5 13	...	...	...	6 0	...
259½	Bhandoop .... ,,	...	...	...	8 42	5 30	...	...	...	6 15	...
267	Coorla .... ,,	6 30	5 23	9 55	8 58	5 53	...	...	...	6 40	...
	Mahim	...	...	...	...	...	9 15	7 0	10 0	...	8 0
270½	Dadur	...	...	...	...	6 7	9 25	7 9	10 10	...	8 10
274	Byculla .... ,,	6 52	5 50	10 18	9 23	6 23	9 38	7 21	10 23	7 7	8 22
276½	Bombay .... A".	7 4	6 5	10 30	9 35	6 35	9 50	7 33	10 35	7 20	8 47

NOTE.—The 2-30 P.M. Train from Bombay will stop at Dadur on Saturdays only.

GHAUT CONVEYANCE IN ADDITION TO RAILWAY FARES.

BHORE GHAUT...... { Palkies......... Rs. 4 0 0 each. / Dhoolees .... ,, 2 4 0 each. | THULL GHAUT............Dhoolees..................................Rs. 10 each.

Passengers requiring the Company's Conveyance over the Bhore Ghaut should obtain Ghaut Tickets at the Stations where they take their Railway Tickets.

The Bullock Dumnees on the Bhore Ghaut have been discontinued from the 1st *December* 1862.

Dhoolee Tickets for the Thull Ghaut will be obtainable at [all the principal Stations. The Tickets to be purchased 48 hours before travelling to enable the Company to provide the Conveyance.

Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus, 22nd December 1862.

W. COOPER, Traffic Manager.

Business Announcements.

COMMERCIAL VIEW OF 1862.—For Sale at the rooms of the undersigned—A COMMERCIAL VIEW OF THE PAST YEAR,—reprinted from the *Bombay Miscellany* for January 1863.—Price for a single copy, eight annas: for one dozen copies, Rs. 4½.
28, Medow Street, Fort. CHESSON & WOODHALL

MESSRS. LAWSON & McKENZIE, SHIP "CHANDLERS," &c. &c., No. 6, Medow Street, Fort, have on hand Ship Chandlery of every description and of the very best qualities; also a few choice Hams and Cheeses at Rs. 1 per lb., also a few Casks of Bass and Co.'s double labled Beer, at Rs. 6 per dozen, justlanded from the ship *Flying Venus*.

MRS. HERN, Milliner and Dress-Maker, No. 8, Medow Street, Fort.

DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, MILLINER, No. 20 MEDOW STREET, FORT.—Always on hand a choice selection of Millinery, &c. Just received a fresh Consignment of Fancy Millinery ex *Windsor Castle* and *Her Majesty*.

ROSSELET & Co., WATCHMAKERS, 3, Medow Street.—A new and fresh supply of handsome Jewellery and Watches, received per last Mail.
Also, nice Ladies' Companions, in Russia leather.
Gentlemen's Travelling and Dressing Cases, of the latest pattern.
Opera Glasses, of every kind and description.
Beautiful Mechanical Toys.
Cigar Cases.
A nice assortment of French Novels and Stationery, always on hand.

ROSSELET & Co.—Watchmakers and Jewellers, have always on hand an assortment of fine Jewellery, Clocks, Watches, Eye and Opera Glasses, Musical Boxes, &c.
All orders for repairing articles carefully and promptly attended to.
Rosselet & Co. would be grateful for a continuance of the extensive patronage and public favor they have hitherto received, and will do all in their power to merit it.

THE Bombay Army List, also Her Majesty's Indian Navy List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 31st December 1862. Now ready, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.—GREAT NOVELTY.—Received from Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, a few MUTTON HAMS.
Church Gate. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES, of sizes, some of them of the largest sizes ever imported, suited for Banks and other public Companies. To be seen opposite Messrs. Graham & Co.'s Office Premises. Apply to HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE at Messrs. B. & A. Hormusjee.

NOTICE.—THE GREAT SUCCESS attending the sale of McCOMBIE & WRIGHT'S PIANOFORTES has led to the importation of spurious imitations. For the genuine article the public is requested to apply at No. 1, Church Gate. Price Rs. 600. Stands in perfect tune at concert pitch, and gives universal satisfaction.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.—The undersigned have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival, in excellent condition, of several consignments of PIANOFORTES per ships *Talbot* and *Gloriana*. These instruments are universally admired both for their great superiority of tone and handsome exterior. They are manufactured by *Schroder*, of Hamburg, (strongly secured for India) with the extreme compass of 7 Octaves, have all the most recent improvements and are confidently recommended to the notice of the Public.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
Wholesale General Dealers.
No. 1, Church Gate Street

BY THE MAIL.—FOURTEEN SONGS AND BALLADS, written and composed by Prince Ernest (The Duke of Saxe-Coburg) and his Royal Highness the late Prince Albert.
The great exhibition Music Book containing the national and patriotic airs of the principal countries of the world.
McCOMBIE, & WRIGHT.

NOTICE.—The undersigned respectfully returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, and begs to inform the public of Bombay and Outstations that, owing to the present Building *undergoing extensive alterations*, he has removed to No. 29, Medow Street, opposite the Bank of Bombay, and trusts to merit the same kind patronage and support, as he still continues to import the same first Class Goods, made especially to order, superior and cheaper to any imported, viz.

Gentlemen's Elastic Enamel Clump solid Boots.
,, do. do. Balmoral Boots.
,, do. Patent Leather Dress Boots.
,, do. French Calf Walking do.
,, Shooting Boots with hooks
,, French Calf Oxford Shoes.
,, Enamel do. do.
Ladies Black Kid Elastic Military Heel Boots.
,, Bronze Kid do. do. do.
,, Colored Cashmere do. do.
Childrens' Button Cloth Boots.
Do. Patent Leather Strap Shoes.
Youths' Strong Walking Boots and Shoes.
A large assortment of Goloshes, of all sizes.
Also, Hand Travelling Portmanteaus.

Cheaper than any other houses in the Presidency. Further supply has just been received of Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes ex *Wings of the Wind* and *Gloriana*. A further extensive supply is daily expected per *Empress of India*.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE,
Bombay, 29th September 1862. Red Boot Mart.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES, per Overland Mail.—PURE RE-CRYSTALLIZED NITRATE OF SILVER.
PYROGALLIC ACID.
THOMAS'S COLLODION AND SOLUTION.
BOLTON'S do. do.
ALBUMENIZED PAPER, best.
GLASS PLATES of all sizes.
GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.
TIN TILLS—GALVANIZED INDIAN RUBBER. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
N. B.—The whole of these are of unexceptionable quality.

Auction Announcements.

BENNETT & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, a Case of Ruled Account Books, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

1 English-built Brougham.
1 Serviceable Flea-bitten Grey Arab Saddle Horse.
1 Chestnut do., and any other Carriages and Horses offering.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., at the Kussara Railway Station at 2 P.M. on MONDAY, the 19th instant.
The Materials of THREE SHEDS now standing in the THULL GHAUT that were used for Horses, viz., one at Egutpoora, one at the Toll House, and one at Kussara, as well as some Iron Tanks, Water Casks, and Gram Chests.
The Sheds will each be sold as they stand, and the materials forming the same will be required to be cleared from the present sites in one week from the day of sale.
W. COOPER, Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus, 10th Jan. 1863.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Railway Station, Boree Bunder on, FRIDAY next, the 16th instant, at 12 noon, the following stock of Vehicles and Sundries:—
A Dog Cart, parts of Phaetons, Bullock Garries, Luggage Carts, spare Carriage Wheels, empty Casks, Stands for Casks, Tin Lanterns, Iron Hoops, Buckets, Ropes, a lot of Bones, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT CHOWPATTY.
On WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at "Chowpatty House" Chowpatty, the Handsome and Modern Household Furniture, Plate, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., of NELSON HOWARD, Esq. Full particulars will be given in future Advertisements.
No Catalogues, and the property will be on view from Saturday next, the 17th instant.

WANTED.—A Furnished or Unfurnished BUNGALOW. on Malabar Hill, or Breach Candy, or Mazagon. Apply to BENNETT & Co.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
A Serviceable Flea-bitten Grey Arab Saddle Horse. Price Rs. 350.
A Chesnut do. Rs. 200.
A first-rate English-built perfectly new and very light Dog Cart with cloth lining, Diamond Leather Apron, Patent Leather Dash, Plated-mounted Lamps and Wheel Key complete. Price moderate.
Dovetailed Bats, at Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-12 each.

Allsopp's Bombay-bottled Beer, in quarts, in sound condition, at Rs. 3½ per dozen, Cash.

ENGLISH BOUND ACCOUNT BOOKS
Half-bound Foolscap and Demy Folio. Ready ruled for office use, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 quires each.
Calf-bound single and double ruled Cash Books 5 and 6 quires each.
Calf-bound Ledgers with Index 5 and 6 quires each.
Letter Copying Books with Index.
Prices moderate to effect quick sales.
BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 13th Jan. 1863.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS, OIL PAINTINGS, TOYS, &c. &c.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at his Rooms, in Medow Street, the undermentioned Goods, viz.:—
1 Case—1 Large Oil Painting of the late Sir J. Jejeebhoy, Bart., in handsome Gilt Frames.
1 Ditto Ditto of the present Sir J. Jejeebhoy, Bart., in ditto ditto.
1 Ditto Ditto of an Indian Woman, in ditto. ditto.
1 Case—Fancy Goods comprising two small Seraphins, a few New Pattern Toilet Glasses with Mirrors attached, Carpet and Leather Bags, Travelling Bags with Trunks attached, Portable Writing Cases, Childrens Chairs and Washing Tables, Powder Horns and Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches, Childrens Toys, in great variety.
1 Case—Musical Instruments, comprising large and small Accordions Bugles, Trumpets, Highland Pipes, Boxes of Glass Music, &c. &c.
1 Case—67 Dozen Glass Inkstands with Ink.
1 Case—2 Dozen Black Calf Skins.
1 Case—17½ Dozen different colored Calf Skins, suitable for Boots, Shoes, and Linings, &c. &c.
1 Case—5½ Dozen Calf Skins.
1 Case—9 Pieces of different Leathers.
1 Case—Stationery, Indian Rubber Toys, Dolls, Balls, &c.
1 Case—Engravings and Oil Paintings.
2 Cases—Eau de Cologne.
1 Case—4½ Dozen Ditto, in large bottles, of the 1st quality.
1 Case—Lavender.
1 Case—Cigar Cases.
1 Case—Assorted Scents.
A few samples of Hardware and Cutlery, consisting of Penknives, Scissors, Cork Screws, Cupboards, Doors, and Chest Locks, Screws Plates and Wrenches, Sets of Braces, Saws, Hammers, &c. &c.

BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF ADJUSTMENT.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at his Rooms, in Medow Street, the Sundry Effects of the late Conductor JOHN SCOTT, of the Ordnance Department.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES HORSE, &c. &c., AT THE FOX HALL, BYCULLA.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, 20th instant, at his Residence, Fox Hall, Byculla, a portion of Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Crockeryware, &c. &c., the property of Dr. THOM, changing his Residence.

AT 1 P. M.

A Brougham, a single-seated Phaeton, by Lawrie and Marner, a Shigram and Horse.
The property will be on view three days before the sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
GLASS DOMES FOR CLOCKS AND FIGURES.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale on Commission, a small Invoice of Spare Glass Domes with stands, suitable for Clocks, Figures, &c. &c.

A fast trotting Chesnut Arab Colt, 4 years old, about 14 hands high, goes in Buggy and Shigram, may be seen on one day [illegible]
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE & Co.
Bombay, 13th January 1863.

Auction Announcements.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
On FRIDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, Upna Cottage, on the Parell Road, the Household Furniture, Platedware, Glass and Crockery, &c. &c., of W. WALKER, Esq., the same comprises Pier, Sofa, Round, Card, and Dining Tables Easy, Predieu, Rocking, Drawing Room and Arm Chairs, Four-post Bedstead, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Teapoys, Clothes and Gown Presses, Camp Cots, Chest of Drawers, Screens, Dressing and Bath Room Furniture, Sideboard, good Engravings, in Frames, Lamps, Table Ornaments, a Mohagany Square Pianoforte, Cookroom and Dispense Furniture, &c.
No Catalogues, and the property will be on view from Wednesday, the 28th instant.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 13th January 1863.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.
THIS-DAY, TUESDAY the 13th instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, a large quantity of Piece Goods, White and Colored Muslins, and Drillings, Gilt Moulding for Picture Frames, a few Bales of Twist, a few dozen Tins of Bologna Sausages and Game Pies, Peas in Tins, about 100 dozen Champagne, in Quarts and Pints, Shanghai Tea Pots, of sizes.
FOR SALE.
The Stock in Trade of Messrs. PAGE & Co., Undertakers, for particulars apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Patent perfect folding Bedstead, Do. Chairs fitted with strong canvas.
Millinery, consisting of Muslin and Lace Shawls.
Saddlery, by MacNaghten of Glasgow.
Cordage, about 80 Coils Hemp Rope.
Carriage Liuings, Oil Carpets, for Floor and Stair cases.
Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.
Rich Gold Cravat Rings and Pins.
1 Barrel Organ playing 40 Tunes.
Bronzed Argand Lamps of 1, 2, 3, and 4 Lights, by A. J. Nash & Co. of London, guaranteed.
Breakfast Services for 12.
Superior Hair Oil in large and small bottles, at Rs. 9 and Rs. 6 per doz. Cod Liver Oil in large and small Bottles and Bailey's Hair Wash.
N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Stouart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.
FRANCIS & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 13th January 1863.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.
WEEKLY SALE.
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an Invoice of superior Perfumery by *John Gosnell & Co.*, such as Lavendars, and Rosewater, Eau de Cologne, Essence of various descriptions, Perfumes, Hair, Nail, and Tooth Brushes, Toilet, and Tablet Soaps, Bouquets, &c. &c., 1 Case of Plane Irons, and Chisels, 2 Four post Bedsteads, Child's Cot, Chests of Drawers, few Pictures in Frames, one Broadwood's Square Pianoforte, Hanging Argand double light Plated Lamps with Drops, few Riding Whips, &c. &c.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., ON THE MARINE LINES, ESPLANADE.
On MONDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co will submit to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, Marine Lines, Esplanade, the property of Major J. THACKER, Bombay Staff Corps, (proceeding to England), the same consists of Cut Glassware, Gilt, Dinner, and Tea Sets, Hotwater, and Vegetable Dishes, Single, and Chamber Candlesticks, Cruet, Pickle, and Liquor Frames, Salver, Bottle Stands, Box of Plated Dessert Knives and Forks, with mother-o'pearl handles, Revolver, Clock, Cutlery, &c., Dining and Camp Tables, Sideboard, Screens, Easy, and Predieu Chairs, Carpets, Circular Tables, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Teapoys, Work Table, What-not, Hanging Argand and Table Lamps, Camp, and Child's Cots, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Wardrobes, Presses, Chests of Drawers, Cooper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

1 Cow and Calf.
1 Buffalow Cow and Calf.
No Catalogues, and the property will be on view from Thursday, the 15th instant.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Few dozens Bass's Pale Ale, bottled by E. & G. Hebbert, of London.
One Silver Double Case Hunting Watch, by A. B. Savory & Sons, London.
Few Rolls of English Brussels Carpet.
Oval Mirrors, in rich Gilt Frames.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 13th Jan., 1863.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—EX-PALE OR YELLOW BAR Soap, at Rupees one per Bar.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

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